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MOSCOW TV: KOLESNICHENKO EXAMINES GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD091908 Moscow Television Service In Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] The symbol for last week was Great October. The domestic and foreign policy of our party and of the Soviet state are permeated with its revolutionary ideas and behests. The major turning point in the development of our society is also determining the dynamics of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union. The new thinking is being given concrete embodiment in the new diplomacy of which the Reykjavik meeting is an example.

Whey do we keep on and on going back to Reykjavik? Primarily because the Reykjavik meeting became a sort of touchstone of the policy of the two most major nuclear powers. It showed the whole world who's who. In the Icelandic capital the Soviet Union laid bold, innovative, and concrete plans on the negotiating table for a sharp and balanced reduction in nuclear potentials and subsequently for their elimination in the short term.

What about the United States? Just before the meeting President Reagan promised to go the extra mile to meet the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. However, during the talks the United States showed its inability not just to go this mile or even halfway -- they just didn't budge at all, and for the sake of the mythical Strategic Defense Initiative program calculated to achieve world domination it sacrificed real disarmament.

Almost a month has gone by since the Reykjavik meeting but there has not been a single day when the President himself or one of this entourage has not trumpeted the victory, as they put it, achieved by the United States in Reykjavik. However, nothing is being achieved apart from confusion. Indeed even today it is not clear in Washington who said what in Reykjavik on the U.S. side. That concerns the position of the President himself in particular. Either that wasn't what he said or he has been misunderstood. It is high time to evaluate this position. There is no misunderstanding here, neither is there any lack of clarity. What there is definite policy -- to go into reverse and fall back from the high level reached by the Reykjavik talks.

This is expressed concretely in the instruction that the U.S. delegations at the Geneva talks has now received from the White House. Once again they contain limits and sublimits, a crossword puzzle of figures as if Reykjavik had never been, as if the issue of actual elimination of nuclear weapons had never been discussed here.

But history cannot be turned back. The gains made in Reykjavik have already gone down firmly in history as an example of the fact that disarmament is realistic and possible. This process is irreversible despite all the efforts made by Washington. Furthermore, it has now become especially clear that it is indeed SDI that is the main brake on disarmament. This is becoming clear to the Americans themselves. This emerged very prominently during the Congressional elections that have just taken place over there.

WARNKE CRITICIZES PLAN TO 'DERAIL' SALT II

LD100928 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 10 TASS -- Paul Warnke, a notable U.S. politician and public figure and a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has criticized the intention of the Reagan administration to derail the SALT-2 Treaty. In the next day or so, he told THE NEW YORK TIMES, the administration proposes to exceed SALT-2's limits by deploying the 131st cruise-missile-carrying B-52 bomber. "This will not bring us any meaningful strategic gains. On the contrary, it is militarily and economically ill-advised. Coming now, just as the Soviet Union has offered its most far-reaching concessions ever, at Reykjavik, it would constitute an especially gratuitous blow to the arms control process."

COMMENTARY OUTLINES CBW PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AT UN

LD081548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The USSR delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly has set forth important new initiatives in the area of banning chemical weapons. Here is a Mayak commentary. At the microphone is Grigoriy Bakhradze, international affairs journalist: The year 1986 has been a year of a peace offensive by the Soviet Union in absolutely all areas of arms-race limitation and disarmament. The negotiations to draft and conclude a convention banning the maufacture, stockpiling, (?and supply) of all forms of chemical weaponry are no exception. A few days ago the USSR again undertook practical steps to foster a successful resolution of this problem as early as 1987. What is the essence of our country's new initiatives? In order to totally exclude the manufacture of chemical weapons by the civilian, or, one might say, commercial chemical industry, the Soviet Union proposes reaching accord on dividing all chemicals into four categories, and establishing differing regimes of restriction and monitoring for them. The point here is that the manufacture of certain chemicals, particularly of those which are components of binary chemical (?systems), may be reorientated to produce armaments.

It is therefore already necessary to agree to rigorous monitoring procedures. Guided by these considerations, the Soviet Union is prepared to accept as basis the proposal introduced by Great Britain last summer at the disarmament conference. Furthermore, our country is also expressing readiness to reach agreement on the introduction of a mutual moratorium with the United States on the manufacture and deployment of chemical weapons. The new Soviet proposals are an organic component of the complex of initiatives set forth in the field of chemical disarmament, initially in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January, and submitted in specific form by the USSR delegation to the disarmament conference. These initiatives make provision for measures to make a start as soon as possible on the destruction of chemical arsenals; [words indistinct] (?and run down installations for) the manufacture of chemical weapons; and on ending their operations and destroying them, under reliable international monitoring procedures.

Negotiations on banning chemical weapons are making (considerably) faster progress than those in other areas of arms race limitation. However, implementation of U.S. plans to manufacture binary chemical weapons and site them in West Europe would have a most negative effect on the negotiations. One would like to hope that the West will remove unnecessary obstacles to chemical disarmament.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS ARRIVE FOR CEMA MEETING

LD091622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The following officials arrived in Moscow today to attend a working meeting of the heads of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance:

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria,

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party,

Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of Vietnam,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic,

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba,

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia,

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the State Council of Poland,

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, and

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia.

The leaders of the fraternal parties were welcomed by Comrades Aliyev; Vorotnikov; Gromyko; Zaykov; Ligachev; Ryzhkov; Solomentsev; Chebrikov; and Shevardnadze.

Meeting Begins in Moscow

LD100708 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- The heads of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) began their working meeting here today.

PASKO COMMENTS ON CEMA PROGRESS OF RESTRUCTURING

LD071333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] The press of the fraternal countries today carries the communique on the 42d meeting of the CEMA session.

As you know, this meeting discussed the progress of the implementation of the CEMA economic summit which took place over 2 years ago. Commentator Vladimir Pasko will brief you on the main conclusions and decisions of that session.

[Pasko] I would like to point out that the CEMA countries now evaluate the results of their joint work primarily by how rapidly our cooperation is being restructured and how rapidly the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development are being resolved. In this respect two main directions are singled out in implementation of the decisions of the economic meeting: work on the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress, and coordination of plans for the current 5-year period. Much has been done in both directions. Joint research on the problems of the comprehensive program has commenced in the CEMA countries. About 400 completed development projects are being handed over for production in the current year alone. A number of major problems have been resolved in the course of plan coordination. These include fulfilling the import needs of community countries in regard to fuel and raw material resources. Joint construction of integration projects is being developed. But the organization tasks have not been taken off the agenda. As was pointed out at the session, carrying out work on the comprehensive program poses many questions at various levels.

The CEMA countries are united in their view that the traditional ways of intensifying the economy are nowadays not enough.

New forms are needed to give dynamism to economic development and cooperation. The general opinion is that the main reserve here is expansion by all possible means of direct links between producers, and creation of the necessary conditions for enterprises themselves to have an interest in this.

The signing of the agreement on the issues of development of direct links between economic organizations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and CSSR, which was signed during the work of the session, has become a new step in this direction. The agreements with Poland on this issue were concluded earlier.

As you know, the participants of the meeting approved the program of construction of nuclear power plants and nuclear heat-supply plants, which is calculated until the year 2000. The document lays foundations for concrete agreements in this area. It is also a contribution to the implementation of the complex program for scientific and technical progress. Nuclear power engineering is one of the five priority directions of our cooperation.

The measures outlined by the session on the further development of the main branches of the national economies of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia should be regarded as contributing toward implementation of the decisions of the economic meeting on the comprehensive program.

The outcome of the work of the 42nd meeting of the CEMA shows that the fraternal countries are urgently implementing the solutions jointly worked out. In the conditions of the international situation in which we live and of the transition toward resolving increasingly large-scale tasks of socialist construction, this unity is assuming a special importance. There is no doubt that the measures adopted by the session on deepening cooperation and socialist economic integration will start yielding positive results in the very near future, and will have the effect of strengthening the position of the CEMA countries in the world arena.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD092144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Nov 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio Commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. Today, when we have just been celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is especially appropriate to remember that the formation of our state was the first step toward the emergence of the world system of socialism. The 42d session of CEMA also was held this week. At that session, the socialist community countries discussed economic tasks, discussed the programs for the further development of their cooperation in the economic sphere, science, and technology. They mapped out their objectives and summed up certain results. In particular, it was noted at the session that in 1981-85, the national income of the CEMA countries increased by 18 percent; gross industrial output by 18 percent; gross agricultural production by 11 percent. Their mutual trade turnover increased considerably, amounting in 1985 to 198 billion transferable rubles.

But at the same time, it was also noted at the CEMA session that we need to progress more and more from relations of pure trade to mutual cooperation and setting up joint enterprises. In this connection, great attention -- special attention, one would be fully justified in saying -- was devoted to the integrated program for the scientific-technical development of the CEMA countries up to the year 2000. That program was adopted relatively recently, only a few months ago, but already this year, some 400 completed projects are being passed on to industry. Another important feature of this session is that we have concentrated our attention on the problems the socialist community of states is encountering in the economic sphere, and have been seeking ways in which we may together overcome them.

[Kobysh] I would like to add to that that this session has shown that the time which has elapsed since the 1984 economic summit conference in Moscow and the 40th CEMA session held in Warsaw in June of last year has been fruitfully employed. Well, at the same time, the session also brought out the fact that the pace at which cooperation has been developing thus far is insufficient. The need for intensification is dictated by the scientific-technical revolution that is being accomplished throughout the world. A real duel is being fought at present; in that duel, the CEMA member countries cannot singly keep up, have no chance of keeping up, with the pace of the technical and technological changes that are occurring in industrial and agricultural production. For this reason, the session dealt very urgently and realistically with the question of pooling our efforts in this area. The tone of the discussion was absolutely realistic and constructive, but also rather critical.

[Shishlin] We spoke at the very beginning about the CEMA session simply because it coincided chronologically with the great date that was being marked by our country and by progressive humanity; when we celebrate the anniversary of Great October, were naturally look back over some period of time, if only the space of a year. This period has, of course,been notable for a deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries in a great many areas, above all in the political sphere. It seems to me that Comrade Ligachev, in the report he delivered in Moscow on the 69th anniversary of the October revolution was right in saying that in that period, relations among the socialist countries have become more direct, more open, and more relaxed, if you like. And more frank.

That does not mean that we did not have friendly relations. Our relations were already friendly, and truthfully, sincere; there are strong bonds uniting the socialist countries. But, sometimes we have been too often carried away with praising one another instead of getting together to assess without bias not only our successes, but also our failures. Politically, we have just lived through a very eventful period; it goes without saying that the interaction of the socialist states in the international arena, and the initiatives that we socialist countries have been putting forward, whether jointly or individually, have helped to coacervate what can be called the potential for peace.

What we are saying about the economic sphere, this is, of course, an area of our work that is of primary importance, because, indeed -- and I agree with Vitaliy Ivanovich -- there is a pretty tough contest going on, a contest objectively given by the social development of human society. We want to win that contest, just as our opponent, the capitalist world, would also like to win. The way the work of the CEMA session proceeded, with attention being concentrated not on what has been achieved, but on what remains to be done, this looks very promising of course, the more so because -- I would like to remark on this -- the measures being mapped out are downright revolutionary. Formerly, we made too much of a fetish of certain canons that had stood for a long time and had grown stale; but now we are talking about a really radical break in which everything changes except the principle of friendship and interest in each other's successes, of mutual socialist aid.

Really, what I am saying is that the principle of socialist internationalism as such, in this area too, is being enriched by new content. For the sake of completeness, one cannot fail to say something, too, about the multiplication of spiritual ties among our countries. This is present now in the whole fabric of mutual relations among the socialist states. What is perhaps especially gratifying is that this work on intensifying cooperation among the socialist countries is not confined to the circle of states that belong to the Warsaw Pact or CEMA. Rather, it is a question of relations among the socialist countries as a whole. Those relations are not uniform; but they are, in a general way, connected spiritually by common objectives and common aspirations.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I think it is probably worth noting that on the occasion of the 69th anniversary, our country received a greeting from the leaders of the PRC, which seems to me to have been a few degrees warmer than the greetings we received on the 68th and 67th anniversaries. This also reflects in some way the progressive development of relations. Far be it from me to gloss over the problems that exist in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and China. They do exist, and we are not shutting our eyes to them; but that relations have moved forward is plain to see, and that is a very gratifying fact.

[Shishlin] Of course, the fact that relations among the socialist countries are becoming richer, fuller, and more fruitful is having its effect on the international climate generally. When we speak of the changes -- and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has spoken of the qualitatively new state of international relations -- this has to do, in a decisive way, not only with what has been happening, say, in the area of Soviet-U.S. relations, or schematically speaking, in the European area or the Asian and Pacific area; it is decisively the fruit of the work that has been done within the framework of the world socialist system. Although what may be called the build-up of the potential for peace has not led to a sudden breakthrough in the development of international relations, it has, of course, led to a really qualitatively new state of international relations.

Now what is happening? The United States is actually trying, well, if not to pull out of what happened in Reykjavik, then somehow or other to crawl quietly away from it. But they will not succeed -- it is impossible. Already it is impossible. What Reykjavik has done, essentially, is to mark the possibility of breaking through to a qualitatively different state of international relations; and indeed, it has ensured that that breakthrough will happen. The achievement of completely real results, the materialization of the accords that were outlined in Reykjavik, is a task for the future; but that objective has now been established in such a way that, well, no one can lose sight of it.

[Kobysh] It seems to me that recently, beginning with Geneva, mankind has been experiencing an absolutely, qualitatively new state; new processes are underway, and we have indeed arrived at a hitherto unexplored situation which is new and opens great vistas. If one were to sum up what happened in Geneva and in Reykjavik, two extraordinarily important, historically important, states emerge: in Geneva, the U.S. President, together with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, agreed that nuclear war must not be waged; that no one can win such a war; and that nuclear rivalry is impossible. In Reykjavik, they actually got to the point of agreeing -- and that agreement has practically been put on paper -- that nuclear weapons can be destroyed. In other words, we are already talking about practical matters. Now, of course, they may slip out of that accord, they may befog the issue, but the agreement is there. It reflects the objective reality of today's world.

[Levin] Speaking at the reception for the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said very clearly that now, since Reykjavik, a new situation has been created in international relations. The problems you have just been talking about, Vitaliy Ivanovich, reflect this. The struggle to abolish nuclear weapons has now been put on a qualitatively new, practical plane. On 15 January of this year, the Soviet Union put forward the idea of abolishing nuclear weapons by the year 2000; and at the time, many people said this was utopian. Yet at Reykjavik, agreement began to take shape on abolishing nuclear weapons in 10 years or even sooner.

So what I want to emphasize is that even the U.S. side no longer sees this as utopian, though the opposition on the U.S. side to realizing this concrete task is clearly in evidence. Here, of course, we come to a very interesting and very complex question: Why is the United States so keen to back-pedal? Why? The meetings that Comrade Shevardnadze had in Vienna with Shultz also showed that the United States is trying to retreat from Reykjavik. This question is by no means devoid of interest.

[Kobysh] But then again, Viktor Nikolayevich, as a generality, it unfortunately has to be said that none of this comes as a surprise. Of course, Reykjavik, in this dramatic nuclear-missile age, has for the first time shown and proved that it is possible to reach agreement irrespective of the fact that, say, the United States may have its own opinion of our ideology and our view of the world, and we may have our opinion of U.S. ideology and the U.S. outlook, and for that matter, on the way the Americans conduct themselves in international affairs. But then what happens? The next thing that happens is that the Americans, having declared Reykjavik to be a success, start backing out of it. Not only do they themselves go into reverse, offering their own versions of what happened in Reykjavik, though it is always possible to prove what really happened in Reykjavik; but they start applying brakes which, frankly, one might have assumed existed, but one hardly could have expected them to be activated so quickly.

What I have in mind in this instance is the position of the West Europeans. We have had the French foreign minister declare that the abolition of nuclear weapons -- including, by the way, nuclear weapons in Europe -- would call into question relations between the United States and its European allies.

West German Chancellor Kohl starts talking with alarm about what will happen to poor Western Europe if there are no nuclear weapons and the gigantic preponderance -- as they are fond of conventionally expressing it -- of the Soviet Union will alter the situation to the detriment of Western Europe. In other words, these brakes are being applied as well, though it is the Soviet Union that, by proposing a zero in Europe for medium-range nuclear missile weapons, has taken account not only of its own interests, has not only taken into account the interests of the security of the United States, but first and foremost, has considered the security interests of Western and Eastern Europe.

[Shishlin] And yet, all the same, the question that Viktor Nikolayevich is asking is a very relevant question: What has happened? Why is it that they agreed, and then began back-tracking? Why are they now taking such pains to try and convince public opinion -- and possibly themselves -- that nothing of the sort was ever said at Reykjavik? Here I think there is a great internal contradiction in the policy of the present U.S. Administration.

Just put yourselves in the shoes of the U.S. President for a moment. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary says to him in Reykjavik: In the first 5 years, let us destroy 50 percent of such-and-such a weapon, including nuclear; over the following 5 years, let us destroy all nuclear armaments completely. In other words, in 10 years, we will rid the earth of nuclear weapons. Well, can a responsible statesman say no to such a proposal? He can not. He has got to think of something, he has got to produce reasons of some sort with which to justify his position. They came up with nothing, except to cling to the formula of the SDI. They wrecked the accord. In the eyes of public opinion, including public opinion in the United States, there they were, naked.

Immediately after that, there were elections due in the United States; not particularly momentous ones, let us not exaggerate their importance -- mid-term elections, but elections nonetheless, on which the administration had staked a great deal. It had itself declared that these were the elections that would confirm, as it were, the vote of confidence in Washington, in the Washington adminstratation. What happened? What happened was that in effect -- to use their terminology -- a vote of no confidence was passed, and just on those very sore points on which the administration had hopes of obtaining support: SDI, the refusal to sign an agreement in Reykjavik, and in general the refusal to reach an accord on banning and destroying nuclear weapons.

[Levin] Reagan has repeatedly made speeches, especially in the last days before the elections. He visited 14 states and vigorously advocated, above all, SDI. He said; do not let into congress the liberals who want to take an axe to our splendid SDI. SDI is the United States' safeguard; SDI brought the Soviet Union to the conference table in Geneva and in Reykjavik; and only SDI will force, and so on and so forth, making propaganda for this thesis of peace through power [mir cherezsilu] -- or rather, power over peace [sila nad mirom]

One has been getting the impression, even from some of the public opinion polls in the United States, that this thesis of reliance on strength is quite widely popular in the United States. The opinion polls indicated -- especially the polls that were published by the White House -- that the U.S. public supports SDI. But now the elections have taken place; and above all in the very states where Reagan was particularly active in campaigning in support of the Republican candidates, it is the Democrats who have won. Here we come up against another of those phenomena of U.S. politics: senior White House press spokesman Speakes makes a statement, and says: who says the elections have been a defeat for the President? No, this was a success for the President! You can only throw up your hands in astonishment. In some degree, it is the story of Reykjavik all over again.

[Kobysh] It is the same thing, the same thing.

[Shishlin] Allow me to quote what President Reagan said immediately after the elections, which the London FINANCIAL TIMES defined as follows: President Reagan has suffered his worst political defeat in the entire period since he came to power in 1981. So what did the President state immediately after the elections? The task now facing us is very simple. In order to complete the revolution we started so well, it is essential to realize a number of goals: We must make the United States more prosperous and more productive and our planet more peaceful. Well, isn't that splendid! He continued: We must preserve our military readiness, strive to develop and introduce new technologies, and this means SDI as well. In this way, the bridge leading to a genuine arms reduction and a just world -- I am still quoting -- stands on two supports: military readiness and the development of modern technologies such as SDI. There you have it!

[Levin] Yes, I am getting the impression that the White House administration is living in some sort of world of illusions. They have created for themselves a specific stereotype and are resolutely rejecting reality, rejecting the corrections life makes to this stereotype. Indeed you are correct in saying, Vitaliy Ivanovich, that U.S. elections are a complicated thing. While we are on the subject of complexity, I think it would not be out of place to quote a remark made by such an eminent U.S. politician as NEW YORK TIMES observer Reston. He has given a very juicy description of the 1986 election: He says that the elections were a genuine disgrace as they turned into a battle of money bags and television advertisements and a display of dirty tricks. The moral aspect of the election is here indeed described in a very clear and precise fashion; but at the same time, of course, there is a political note as well. The fact that the electorate denied their trust to those who support SDI indicates that the reality of the United States is not what the White House imagines it to be. This, it seems to me, is an encouraging factor, a factor indicating that our accords in Reykjavik and the Soviet stance set forth in Reykjavik will win over public circles.

Even now we can say, with every justification we are saying that the West European governments -- Chancellor Kohl again -- have adopted a negative stance. As I read recently, the British have decided precisely at this juncture to arm themselves with yet another type of nuclear bomb, which does absolutely nothing to help resolve the problem. At the time, however, one must pay particular attention to the fact that delegations from the SED and the SPD have reached agreement on the creation of a nuclear-free zone between the socialist and capitalist countries, a 150-km deep zone along the GDR-FRG border, i.e. a real and concrete contribution.

[Kobysh] In general that is not so much an accord as an idea taken up from the late Palme directed not only towards the GDR and the FRG, but in addition toward Czechoslovakia where there is also a dividing line between the two...

[Levin, interrupting]...But the Czechs have already supported it.

[Kobysh]...blocs. Yes. As for the U.S. elections and how they fit into the overall international situation, it seems to me that the outcome of the U.S. elections, these intermediate elections, is a sort of sign of destiny for the specific political course that has been pursued for 6 years. There is no denying that President Reagan is fairly popular among the U.S. public -- and this is confirmed by the results of public opinion polls -- but Reagan's personal popularity is not the same as the popularity of the policy being pursued by the U.S. Administration.

We are usually arguing the groundlessness of SDI and talking about the dangerous and destabilizing nature of that program, but under the surface deep-lying processes are taking place and are unfolding before us. After all, over these 5 years the U.S. economy and U.S. society have not acquired any kind of vigorous health by pumping up military muscles. The U.S. is now the world's top debtor; the U.S. federal budget deficit is growing; and the latent ailments that are now being exposed in the U.S. economy and that U.S. voters can feel, are, in effect, convincing people that the new political thinking -- the need for which is compellingly embodied in all the realities of the nuclear space age -- the need for this new thinking is being realized, even by those now going to the polling stations in the United States. The need for this new political thinking is not being realized by the political leaders of that country, who, indeed, today set the tone of U.S. politics.

The fact that such deep-lying movements are taking place in the U.S. public consciousness in my view indicates in general that the situation itself is indeed a qualitatively new one in the world as a whole. From this point of view, we do not underestimate the difficulty of the struggle that has begun and is now underway, nor do we underestimate the extent of the acuteness of these battles -- political battles -- taking place in the world. We have to say that on the whole, 1986 has, of course, increased the potential for peace. This does not imply that we shall not come across complications in international affairs; we shall. Our poilicy is being marked by increasingly significant results -- without mentioning the fact that this policy is founded on an increasingly firm basis, as we noted at the beginning of our discussion -- the strengthening of the socialist countries' economies and the strengthening of mutual relations between the socialist countries; it is now the turn, of course, for other major steps and actions that aim both to improve the state of affairs in our country and the state of affairs in the world, and to implement our party's strategic aim, as determined by the 27th congress. It is now time for working not on our own, not in isolation, but together with the entire world community, because the cause we are struggling for -- the radical improvement of the world political climate -- is equally dear to the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and indeed the developed capitalist states.

[Levin] In this connection, one should note, of copurse, that the Vienna meeting of participant states in the all-European conference which began this wekk, is acquiring particular resonance. Very great hopes are being laid on this meeting. The first stage of the conference that took place in Stockholm brought very tangible results in the area of strengthening military trust. Very bold far-reaching decisions were made there.

No less responsible tasks now stand before Vienna and the Soviet Union is actively striving to ensure that these tasks are resolved. The speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, our minister of foreign affairs, in Vienna marked out these tasks clearly. At the moment, attempts are again being made on the part of the West, in order to shift attention in world politics, to put the question on this plane, that without human rights there is no security. We are by no means evading the problems of human rights. Just the opposite, we are in favor of human rights, in favor of the right to live, the right to work, and in favor of all fundamental human rights which meet the interests of both the development of the human personality and the interests of consolidating peace.

[Kobysh] More than that, Viktor Nikolayevich. We cannot conceive of a world without the triumph of freedom. It is an utterly inseparable thing.

[Levin] Absolutely right.

[Sishlin] Freedom is made up of the freedom of every person. For us it is therefore the holiest of the holy, it is communism.

[Levin] Yes, and therefore at the Vienna conference we proposed to convene an all-European conference in order to discuss the entire complex of humanitarian problems and proposed Moscow as a place to hold such a conference. This idea was also put on the agenda. We introduced very far-reaching proposals -- I have in mind the socialist community states -- on limiting conventional weapons, the same conventional weapons over which there is now a great deal of speculation in the West, and a great deal of talk about the fact, as they say, that we are ready to cut back on nuclear weapons and even to eliminate nuclear weapons because we have an enormous superiority in conventional weapons. This is said by those who have had the proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Pact on a radical cut-back in weapons and armed forces in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, lying in front of them on the table since 11 June! We are proposing to cut back 100-150,000 in the first stage; and to cut back on another 25 percent by the 1990's; all in all the reductions will involve half a million people on each side. They are behaving as though these proposals do not exist! To this very day we have not received an official reply to these proposals!

[Kobysh] I think that we have the right to talk about, -- to stop briefly on this note, because our time is limited -- we are entitled to say that a turning-point has indeed really appeared. A very complicated struggle is underway and Vienna is also becoming an arena of struggle. But what aims are we pursuing in this struggle? The aims of peace, freedom, and peaceful cooperation. On the road, on the long and difficult road toward achieving these aims, several steps have been made, fundamentally important ones, which open up new horizons for affirming those radiant and noble ideas that were brought into the world for the first time by the Great October.

[Levin] On that note, we will end. Thank you esteemed listeners for your attention. All the best to you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POST-CSCE COMMENTARY

U.S. 'Retreat' From Reykjavik

PM071635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent V. Matyveyev and N. Novikov under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Vienna -- In the initial days of the Vienna meeting the most frequently mentioned name in the speeches of the statesmen who have come here is that of the Icelandic capital. What was discussed in Reykjavik has a direct bearing on the destiny of Europe too. It is a question of an inspiring prospect of a continent free from nuclear weapons.

USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz made speeches at the meeting, the one directly after the other. This fact emphasized even more sharply the positive and constructive nature of the Soviet approach to key items on the Vienna meeting agenda and, as a correspondent of a major London newspaper cautiously remarked in conversation with us, the "superficiality" of the U.S. position.

The State Department chief did not put forward a single new proposal, but categorically defended the thing that, as is known, wrecked the important accords that were taking shape in Reykjavik -- the U.S. military program in space. The U.S. secretary of state embarked on a discourse on the issue of "human rights," making attacks on the USSR. [paragraph continues]

Even the right-wing Viennese paper KURIER saw this discourse as an effort to "muffle the dynamic USSR stance" in the disarmament sphere. A shrewd observation! The more difficult the Washington officials' position becomes in the eyes of the world public on problems of real steps in the disarmament sphere, the harder they try to cloud the issue in connection with the human rights problem.

The statement made by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze before leaving Vienna (see IZVESTIYA No 311) gives an idea of what the USSR delegation and the U.S. delegation brought with them to Vienna. The assessment was full and valid.

Shultz, in his statement at the press conference, on the one hand tried to give assurances that the United States remains faithful to what was said in Reykjavik. On the other hand, the State Department chief willy-nilly admitted that Washington is now backtracking on what the U.S. President agreed on in Reykjavik. Once again we have phrases about "sublimits," phrases to the effect that equal cuts must be allowed to occur, apparently, that the USSR "must" reduce its own arsenal of strategic land-based missiles by larger figures than the United States would be prepared to accept...

So Washington's official position is essentially a retreat from Reykjavik rather than a progression forward. No propaganda methods can conceal or obscure it.

'Same Old Baggage'

LD071644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 7 Nov 86

["USA Holding on to Old Positions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov (TASS) -- TASS commentator Leonid Yuryev writes:

Having refused to accept the far-reaching Soviet proposals at Reykjavik which opened a real opportunity for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the U.S. Administration has demonstrated that it places the self-seeking interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex above the vital interests of the peoples of the whole world, including those of the U.S. people. The chaotic and clumsy White House attempts in the wake of Reykjavik to revise the results of the summit meeting and to distort the meaning of the accords reached there are a demonstration, and an unussually patent one, of the total capitulation by the U.S. "servants of the people" before the United States' mighty military-industrial complex, which sees any arms control proposal as an impermissible attack upon U.S. imperialism's old dream of world domination.

Attempting to rescue its somewhat tarnished reputation, Washington has taken the well-worn path of deceiving public opinion, and of diplomatic trickery. The latest propaganda campaign has been unleashed in the United States with an aim as mendacious as it is malignant; namely, to confuse the issue and to convince the U.S. public and the whole world that the main obstacle on the path to nuclear disarmament is not the U.S. ordnance-manufacturers and the government in Washington that waits upon them, but Moscow's mythical "intransigence" and "obstinacy."

The latest act of this unseemly campaign was played in Vienna, where there was a meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

On the eve of the meeting, where there were to be parallel talks betweeen USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, clearly prompted reports on Washington's "readiness" to discuss seriously and in a business-like manner all the issues related to the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. It was stressed in particular that the secretary of state would bring a record number of experts in the field of foreign policy and arms control fields with him. In public statements the leading figures in the United States, speculating frankly on the people's thirst for a world without weapons, again and again gave assurances of the U.S. desire for progress in the matter of reducing nuclear weapons.

As events have shown, these assurances have turned out to be empty words. As has become clear from the speeches by Secretary of State George Shultz and his chief adviser Paul Nitze following the Vienna meetings on questions of monitoring armaments and on disarmament, the U.S. representatives arrived in Vienna with the same old baggage of one-sided proposals that essentially boil down to a demand for the USSR's unilateral disarmament. There is not even a hint of any shift in the U.S. old position.

Judge for yourselves. The U.S. side as before, has rejected the key fundamental element in the Soviet proposals at Reykjavik; specifically, the need to look at them in their entirety, for otherwise it would be a matter of concessions by one side only. This alone excludes the possiblility of holding talks on separate aspects of disarmament. Aside from this, in their striving to "raise a fog" Washington's emissaries have once again made an attempt to drown the substance of the Soviet proposals in a sea of particulars, and to strike up a polemic around questions of comparatively secondary importance. And so it is that the U.S. secretary of state has once again dragged out the question of agreeing on the "levels" and "sublevels" of strategic weapons to become subject to reduction.

Ignoring the documentary evidence, he once again tried to demonstrate that that agreement was allegedly achieved in Reykjavik on the elimination of not all strategic nuclear weapons, but only of "ballistic missiles" over a 10-year period, which would give the United States a huge "start" in these types of weapons. He continued to insist on the "inviolable nature" of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," again talking about the "right" of the United States to denounce the unlimited Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and to embark upon the militarization of space.

In short, the U.S. representatives were ready for everything in Vienna, except the most important one: to have a serious and business-like discussion about the elimination of nuclear weapons. For realistic accords to be reached, it is not large retinues and plentiful wordy assurances that are needed, but responsible political decisons. The Soviet side has adopted that decision. It is now up to the United States.

Levin Commentary

LD082145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The general political discussion at the Vienna meeting of participant states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended. A latest news commentary; at the microphone we have Viktor Levin:

In the course of this discussion ministers of foreign affairs spoke. They put forward their appraisals of the international situation and the general European process, and set forth proposals on questions of principle. Vienna became the first major international forum after Reykjavik and in so far as the Soviet-American summit meeting created a new situation in international relations and clearly showed that there can be no turning back, while the way forward lies in new political thinking and in the realization of the present-day diversity of a contradictory and integral world, Reykjavik left a noticeable mark on the first stage of the Vienna meeting.

There were no speeches that failed to mention the Soviet-American meeting in the Icelandic capital, but the appraisals and forecasts put forward unfortunately were not straightforward; particularly upsetting was the position taken by the Americans. Briefly, this position is determined by the desire to evade the Reykjavik accords and to withdraw from the Iceland frontiers. The impression is being given that the United States wants to forget Reykjavik as quickly as possible. This hope is futile. Reykjavik has gained a firm hold in the consciousness of the peoples and in international relations as evidence of the practicability of plans for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons and as a confirmation of the possibility of solving the complicated and acute problem of security, and I would add, one arousing particular sensitivity in every state, through negotiations and political means.

In the light of these facts, the frank attempts by the United States to go into reverse cannot but arouse disillusionment even in countries whose governments obediently follow Washington's policy. For example, London's THE TIMES writes that for the Americans Vienna has become a major failure in the struggle for the hearts and minds of Europeans. In this context, the appraisals that that very same bourgeois press gives to the speech of Comrade Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, is of special interest. The new style of the Soviet leadership, notes Italy's TEMPO, has made a positive impression on the audience.

It is necessary to add to this that there was also wide response to the specific proposals of the Soviet Union to hold a representative conference in Moscow of participant states of the general European conference on the whole set of problems on humane cooperation. The correspondent, Kobayashi, of NHK, the Japanese television company, called this an epoch-making proposal in as much as it means, the Japanese journalist thinks, that Moscow in the first place is advocating wide-ranging dialogue and, second is prepared for the battle with Washington on that bridgehead that the United States has always proclaimed as their own exclusive field of action. The Soviet Union came to Vienna with a constructive program and it made a strong impression on the public.

Izvestiya Contrasts Speeches

PM071635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent V. Matyveyev and N. Novikov under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Vienna -- In the initial days of the Vienna meeting the most frequently occurring name in the speeches by the statemen who have come here is that of the Icelandic capital. What was discussed in Reykjavik has a direct bearing on the destiny of Europe too. It is a question of an inspiring prospect of a continent free from nuclear weapons.

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Kolesnichenko Views Results

LD092319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Excerpts] And now to Europe. Attention is now focused there on the main problems of the present time.

[Begin recording by special correspondent Georgiy Zubkov, identified by video caption] [passage omitted] The Vienna meeting became an event in the life not only of Europe, but also of the whole world. It started and was held in new conditions, in a new situation, that has arisen thanks to the large-scale, decisive initiatives of the Soviet Union, which were formulated in the January statement by Comrade Gorbachev as a program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and also in the package of effective measures presented at the Soviet-U.S. talks at Reykjavik.

It has become obvious from the very first days in Vienna that a number of Western countries are planning on transferring the emphasis in the work of the meeting from a constructive search for paths toward disarmament, to futile discussions about old and ill-founded conceptions of human rights.

The Soviet Union has introduced a new proposal -- to convoke a conference of states participating in the all-European conference on the whole range of humanitarian issues from contacts between peoples to the issues of information, education, and culture.

The exchange of foreign ministers' views took place in Vienna not only in the Hall of Congresses in the Hofburg Palace, but also behind the scenes, during personal conversations and talks. The talks between Comrade Shevardnadze and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, aroused particular interest. They showed that the U.S. side is attempting to withdraw entirely from the Iceland positions, as if the United States wants to forget about Reykjavik as quickly as possible.

From the very first days, the Vienna meeting acquired the character of not only a diplomatic, but also an information and propaganda forum. Forces acting on behalf of the primary human right, that of freedom from the threat of war, and forces striving virtually to perpetuate that threat, inasmuch as it brings profits and dividends, clashed.

Press conferences by Soviet diplomats and experts were held in Vienna. The position of the Soviet side at the Vienna meeting was vigorously clarified; why it thinks the time has come for energetic and urgent action in favor of disarmament, and thereby, the creation of conditions for peace and social progress.

The peoples of Europe are hoping and waiting for their old continent to acquire a long-awaited calm, to become free of stockpiles of various weapons, and for the level of military confrontation to be reduced, as a result of the Vienna meeting. The Europeans want to live with the assurance that tomorrow will bring only peace, well-being, and joy. [Video shows correspondent speaking to camera, then shot of delegates assembled in conference hall, close-up of Shevardnadze addressing the conference. There are more shots of delegates, then video shows Shultz and Shevardnadze standing next to each other.] [end recording]

[Kolesnichenko] I should like to draw your attention to three important aspects of the Vienna meeting. First, this meeting is continuing the Helsinki process, that is, it is focusing attention on the problem of security. Success must be achieved in precisely that direction. A lot of concrete proposals have been put forward by our side, right up to the creation of an all-embracing security system. Why not start with Europe, which is, incidentally, the most volatile region, if only because it is more crammed with nuclear weapons than all the others. The Soviet proposal on disbanding the military and political alliances that are confronting each other, on nonaggression, on the nonuse of force, the Budapest program of the socialist countries for a reduction in conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, and finally, our proposal on the elimination of all strategic medium-range missiles in Europe, which is part of the Reykjavik package -- all that opens up a path toward genuine detente in Europe, since political detente without military detente does not lead to the strengthening of security on the continent or trust between peoples.

Second, the Vienna meeting sums up the results of the all-European process on all the so-called baskets, which were examined in Helsinki. And these include politics, economics, ecology, culture, and simple human relations. New prospects have also appeared here. I think the idea of various embargoes, attempts to turn trade and economic relations into a political weapon for diktat, discrimination against individual states -- an idea that is, frankly, not a European one but that originated across the ocean -- has become entirely bankrupt. On the contrary, as life has shown, the development of economic ties between East and West is mutually beneficial, and the main thing is that it is becoming a sort of economic guarantee of peace. After all, it is known from ancient times that when countries trade they do not fight.

We attach extreme importance to the problem of expanding relations between people, to exchanging information, to spiritual values, in a word, to humanitarian problems, and above all, to human rights. In that respect, major legislative and administrative measures are being taken in our country, in particular, concerning a solution, in a humane spirit, of the issue o reuniting families, including mixed marriages, and such like. In short, we are fulfilling the principles embodied in the Helsinki accords on respecting human rights, human freedoms, and the international bill of human rights. And here is an interesting point. In the West, above all, in the United States, where people talk about human rights more than anywhere else, that basic UN document is for some reason forgotten. After all, it is precisely that document that establishes, as it were, the norms of behavior by states, in guaranteeing human rights. And it must be noted that the United States has still not ratified that bill.

In this respect, our proposal made in Vienna for a convocation of a representative conference of states participating in the all-European Conference on Humanitarian Problems in Moscow, is highly important. So, the Soviet Union is not evading these issues, on the contrary, it is emphasizing them, it is bringing them forward for the world community to judge.

The final, but perhaps the main point is that the meeting in Vienna is being held after Reykjavik, as it were, in the conditions of a new time frame. It is already impossible to resolve purely European problems without the lessons of Reykjavik, either. We must not lose heart, but continue the struggle to build our European house jointly, rationally, not on the basis of a policy of force, but on the basis of the force of policy.

Experts Hold Press Conference

LD072057 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 7 (TASS) -- The position taken by the American side in Vienna "is not what it was at the Reykjavik meeting," Soviet experts on foreign and economic policies said at a press conference here today. The Soviet stand on security problems in Europe was presented at it by Ambassador at Large Vladimir Limeyko and Andrey Kokoshin, a deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

One gets the impression that the United States would like to forget Reykjavik, the Soviet experts said. It would like "to pick up the Soviet Union's one-sided consessions like raisins out of a cake and for its part put on the negotiating table only mothballed wares."

Answering questions about the meeting of Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here, the Soviet experts said that the Soviet side, true to the Reykjavik line, was intended "to discuss the various aspects of security and disarmament as a package."

Further Details

AU071504 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1117 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Raimund Loew report on a press conference given by the USSR delegation to the CSCE conference on 7 November in Vienna -- recorded]

[Text] Even after the failure of the talks between Shultz and Shevardnadze in Vienna there must not be a glacial period in the relations between the superpowers.

This was the gist of today's Soviet press conference in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. The Soviet Union is not wlling to forget Reykjavik; after all, it was there that the first agreement was made to eliminate all nuclear weapons within 10 years. Today the American side is trying to interpret these results differently. Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Vienna delegation, said:

[Begin Lomeyko recording] Statements and interpretations are as if the President had agreed that only heavy missiles are to be liquidated and not all nuclear weapons, as if he only spoke about ballistic missiles. It is also said that the President did not speak as clearly about the full elimination of intermediate-range missiles, that he did not mean this and that. To put it briefly, what was agreed on by the American side is now revised and questioned, and this is what makes our negotiations with the Americans more difficult. The proposals that are being discussed in Geneva are being discussed by the two delegations at this level. [end recording]

The Soviet representatives were asked whether the Soviet offer would return to that made before the summit in Iceland if the United States were to stick to SDI and the package aimed for in Reykjavik -- that is, renouncement of SDI and a radical reduction of nuclear weapons on both sides -- could not be concluded. Andrey Kokoshin, the Soviet expert for the United States, said that although there is disappointment and there remains a bitter aftertaste after the Vienna meeting between the two ministers, the Soviet side does not want to retreat to the time before Reykjavik. The next round of the attempt to proceed from the talks between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik will be started in Geneva during the current days, he stated.

Ambassador Lomeyko, nevertheless, considers that the failure of yesterday's meeting between Schultz and Shevardnadze puts a certain strain on the current CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna. Lomeyko thinks that the degree to which it will be possible to overcome the tensions between the two superpowers will depend mainly on the Europeans.

UN COMMITTEE ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST MISSION

LD310817 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baibakov reports:

The U.N. Committee With Relations With the Host Country, the United States, had a meeting at the United Nations to discuss the actions taken by the U.S. against the U.N. missions of the USSR, Belorussia and the Ukraine, which are at odds with the agreement between the U.N. and the U.S. The latest such action was the ultamatum of the American authorities that 25 staff members of the Soviet U.N. mission had to leave under the threat of deportation.

The debates at the committee graphically illustrated the absolute groundlessness and legal untenability of the ambitions of the U.S. to decide unilaterally, as it sees fit, the question of how many staff members should have one U.N. mission or another. Delegates from Afghanistan, Belorussia, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, Mongolia, Poland, Senegal, the Ukraine and other countries were unanimous that Washington's actions constituted a flagrant violation of the U.S. obligations under international agreements and a gross encroachment on international law. They noted that the United Nations secretary general and the legal adviser of the organization had also characterized those actions as unlawful. Yet the American side declined the proposal of the U.N. secretary general on mediation in the settlement of that problem.

The committee member drew attention to the political bias of Washington's unlawful actions. They constitute a component of its overall policy of frustrating the Soviet-American dialogue. This also is illustrated by the decision taken by the U.S. Department of State the other day to reduce the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the general consulate in San Francisco, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, Aleksandr Belongogov, said. There is one more aspect to this political action of the USA: It is directed against the United Nations itself. The U.S. Administration makes it clear that the United States is ready to take repressive measures against any state whose policy is not to Washington's liking, against those countries which are pursuing independent policies in spite of American pressure.

The U.S. unlawful actions must be strongly denounced and repulsed, the Soviet delegate said. The United States should stop its unlawful actions and ensure proper conditions for the normal activity of the United Nations and the U.N. missions of all the states. We hope that the committee on relations with the host country will take measures to put an end to the arbitary actions against the Soviet U.N. mission. The result of coercive measures taken by the United States against the Soviet diplomatic missons is well known. One would like to hope that the American side has learned the lesson and drawn proper conclusions. As for us, we would like the line to be drawn under any attempt to puruse a policy from strength towards the Soviet U.N. mission. This policy has not paid back now and will never pay back, the Soviet delegate stressed.

YUGOSLAV, BULGARIAN AMBASSADORS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

PM041549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow.

Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 3 November 1986.

Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 3 November 1986.

POSSIBILITY OF SHULTZ RESIGNATION VIEWED

LD092000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] A scandal is brewing in Washington in connection with the secret interference by the United States in the Iran-Iraq conflict and the deliveries of weapons and spare parts for combat machinery to Iran. As pointed out by NBC-TV, President Reagan gave his personal approval for secret contacts with Iran 18 months ago, being influenced by National Security Adviser Poindexter and possibly by CIA Director Casey.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports on the intention of congressmen to launch an investigation to find out whether the Reagan administration used White House officials in order to bypass congressional bills limiting secret operations. At the same time, THE NEW YORK TIMES claims that the White House even kept Secretary of State Shultz and the department heads in the dark concerning the talks with Tehran. At the time when Shultz was assuring Arab countries that the United States was seeking to prevent arms sales to Iran, U.S. agents developed a plan for transporting weapons manufactured in the United States using Israel as an intermediary. In this connection, the daily notes that according to aides to the secretary of state, this scandal could even lead to Shultz' resignation.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON MIDTERM ELECTION RESULTS

'Top Priority' Program

LD081138 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the USA and Canada]

[Excerpt] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority". With me on the panel as usual are Doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute, and although probably we'll look at this particular issue in greater deal in one of our next, in one of our future programs, I would like you to give at least a brief reaction to the midterm elections in the United States which saw undoubtedly a victory for the Democrats and what would have to be called a blow struck against the Administration. Dr Bogdanov?

[Bodganov] Yes, my point is that, I would prefer to talk about that at length maybe some other time, maybe we will devote a special, you know, time to share our views with our American listeners over there, but my first reaction of course is, is of taking into account a very major fact, of the shift and change in the American public opinion. That's what I'm taking as a very serious, you know, sign on the American political scene. And I would like to let out a secret to our American listeners over there. Just one day before the elections we at our place gathered a group of very knowledgeable experts and we have made a blitz, if you like, a blitz analysis. What do we expect? And we have a rather, you know, division of opinions; myself and my friend Dr Plekhanov, we were on the side of people who believed in Democratic victory, not because we are (?telling) it now but really as a student of America, students of American political, you know, domestic politics, we were of very strong opinion that the Senate will be captured by Democrats.

[Pozner] OK. So your view is that these elections, without going in to further detail, these elections speak of an important change in the minds of the average American.

[Bogdanov] Let me put it like that: It's a major shift in the American public...

[Pozner, interrupting] OK, Dr Plekhanov, what would you say, as briefly as possible?

[Plekhanov] I think that this is a cyclical phenomenom. Usually the party in power, after 6 years in power, loses control of the U.S. Congress. Now, of course Republicans never actually gained control of the House of Representatives, but they did have control of the Senate for 6 years, and they've now lost it, which was very predictable. I think an important aspect of the election is that Mr Reagan chose to make Star Wars the issue in a number of important states, and as far as I know about the results, almost nowhere that worked. In fact it may have had the opposite effect. So, if, to the extent that a majority of American voters are on the negative side of that issue.

[Pozner] Well that's a very interesting point, that you draw that conclusion, when you consider that shortly after Reykjavik there were polls conducted, as you know, in the United States that seemed to indicate that up to three-quarters of the population supported SDI, and if you're right, Dr Plekhanov, then when you say that SDI was an issue and it was an issue, because clearly President Reagan made it an issue during the campaign, and if you're saying that not only did that issue not work but it backfired...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] May have backfired.

[Pozner]...may have backfired, then those polls were clearly not accurate, perhaps because of the way the questions were asked or for whatever other reasons.

[Bogdanov] Ah, you know, my point is that the questions, first of all the questions were wrong.

[Pozner] Well, that's what I said.

[Bogdanov] Yes, then the major problem was that the Americans, the American public opinion was not informed what the President has rejected [as heard].

[Pozner] In other words, they were not told what the Soviet offer was?

[Bogdanov] Exactly, they were not told what the Soviet offer was. And I'm sure, I'm absolutely positive, that if Americans knew what all, what has discussed in Reykjavik, what Gorbavhev has thrown on the table, their answer would be very much different. That's my point.

[Pozner] Are you saying that they might have learned more between at the end of Reykjavik and the elections and that because of what they learned they were not so much supportive of SDI as they might have been? Is that what you're saying?

[Plekhanov] Let me say a couple of words on that. I think that there was a negative reaction to the appearance of the President, of President Reagan, either not being really much to the point as to what went on in Reykjavik, not really very well informed or maybe forgetting what he had agreed to at the talks with Mr Gorbachev, or simply trying to cover something up. I think the maneuverings, the various versions which were put forward by the Administration in the weeks after Reykjavik, I think have made a negative impact on American public opinion. But the important thing is that the election was decided not so much by foreign policy but by economic, social issues; by personalities. I think we should not overestimate the impact of foreign policy issues on this election.

[Bogdanov] Sergey, let me disagree with you. You know, I agree with you basically that foreign policy issues were not on the core of the campaign. But the Administration and the President himself were trying to make foreign policy issues main issues of the campaign, and my impression was that they were trying to cover all their difficulties with economy, with the industrial growth rate and with everything, you know, by foreign policy issues. Trying to pose as big winners in the eyes of the electorate. In that sense I do not agree with you that they were not upfront. They were, but the electorate didn't accept the Administration's position.

[Pozner] Thank you, both of you. We've said that we will examine the elections in greater deal in another program. We've used up about half of our time already. [passage omitted]

Posner Comments Further

LD071133 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The results of the midterm elections in the United States, in which the Democrats retained their control of the House of Representatives and won a majority in the Senate, are widely discussed in the world (?press). Nikolay Borin has asked the political observer Vladimir Posner (?for an assessment of the Soviet) reaction to the election results:

[Posner] I'd say first of all that the Soviet reaction has been very cautious. There is a general feeling that evidently President Reagan has been dealt a serious blow. I have not yet heard any kind of majority opinion here as to the reasons for this, although there seems to be a general, I would say, understanding of a link at this point between the way the President tried to sell the Republican candidates on the idea of SDI and telling the voters that by voting for candidates who supported SDI they were (?voting for President Reagan). And that seems to have backfired. (?I think) the Soviet assessment has been one of great caution [words indistinct].

[Borin] (?So you) share the opinion of (?influential) [words indistinct] which ways that the Democrats are likely to use their new strength to (?support Reagan's Star Wars program).

[Posner] Again, I would [words indistinct]. I don't think that the Democrats are a party are against SDI. Among the Democrats you have your conservative element and you have your more liberal element; you have those who have been consistently against SDI and you have quite a strong segment that has been pro-SDI. [passage indistinct]

Gradually, as the American people have begun to learn that SDI was the major if not the only roadblock along the road to an historically important (?agreement) that would bring about nuclear disarmament [words indistinct].

[Borin] [Words indistinct] by American polls after Reykjavik that supposedly three-quarters of the American population support SDI?

[Posner] I have a strong feeling that that is not the case. My feeling is that the questions were asked in a way that brought about this kind of reaction. (?I'm almost certain) people were asked if they thought that some kind of detente against nuclear missiles was a good thing, and of course most people would say yes. But had they been asked, [words indistinct] Reykjavik, had they been asked: Would you support limiting SDI to the confines of a laboratory for 10 years in exchange for the total abolition [words indistinct] of all Soviet and American offensive nuclear strategic weapons, I'm certain that more than 75 percent, 90 percent of the people would have said yes.

So, when we get back to the Democrats, the Democrats now in power are going to look to this [word indistinct], that is to say to the popular view, and in one way or another reflect that view, so I do think that President Reagan is going to run into more trouble with SDI than he has (?before), but it would not be right to say the Democrats are [words indistinct], that would be a simplification.

[Borin] Vladimir, do you think the Democrats really want to change the (?course) of United States foreign policy, or has American society become [words indistinct] imperial privileges?

[Posner] That's an interesting question. I do think that America has become very conservative, there's no doubt about that. (?If you look) over the past 10 years or so you'll see the pendulum swinging to the right and of course the fact that President Reagan was elected in 1980 and reelected in 1984 is a confirmation of that. On the other hand we cannot and should not forget where America comes from, it (?started off) from a very liberal beginning. [passage indistinct]

Now do the Democrats want to change the course of foreign policy? Some do. (?Now this) is not necessarily a (?better way). They may want to change it in a way that is not good (at all). But generally speaking I would say that the Democrats are less inclined to [word indistinct] a very aggressive foreign policy in the sense of intervention in Latin America [words indistinct], run counter to the very, very conservative, right-wing policies that we've seen coming out of the White House over the past (?years). And again, as far as American society goes, while it is now quite conservative, I don't believe that we should write it off and say forget about America, [words indistinct]. I think it will come back.

[Borin] Thank you, Vladimir Posner.

[Posner] Thank you.

PRAVDA Views Impact on SDI

PM101222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Kolesnichenko article: "Sobering Up"]

[Text] In the U.S. political arena, silence has fallen, as if after a noisy carnival. [paragraph continues]

Portraits of candidates from the rival parties still smile out of the store windows and brash election slogans still cover the house fronts, but the slanting November rain is already washing them under the feet of passers-by, who trample them indifferently into the fall slush. Who needs yesterday's promises? People hardly believe them even before the elections, and they forget them the day after the votes have been counted...

However, the election results are being thoroughly discussed and evaluated. They have moved, so to speak, from the street booths to the computer laboratories and the "analysts'" offices, where the total sum of votes is broken down by states, districts, and counties in order once again to recreate the overall picture of the countrywide vote.

This will take not days, but weeks. But it is already clear that this year's elections to the U.S. Congress were an important milestone in the country's history. Their main peculiarity is that the Republicans' and Democrats' election campaign was not conducted solely or mainly around the traditional domestic problems. This time the struggle was focused on the administration's foreign policy, and above all the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). That is not surprising. The Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik was a "moment of truth" which showed who is who and what is what. Even the most political Americans wanted to know why a unique opportunity was wasted in Reykjavik, although the sides were on the threshold of adopting historic decisions in the disarmament sphere, and whether SDI, which was the stumbling block, was really worth renouncing the elimination of nuclear weapons, which threaten to destroy all mankind, including, of course, America itself.

This fact itself determined the Republicans' strategy for the elections. The task set was to use any available means (including outright deception and disinformation) to distort the meaning of the Reykjavik talks and depict the meeting as a "victory for the United States." This applied particularly to SDI, all the more so in that the Democrats, catching the voters' mood, opened precision fire against it. Then the U.S. President himself intervened in the election campaign. Like a real traveling salesman, he traveled around the country (more than 25,000 miles), visiting 23 states and delivering 54 speeches. In every speech the emphasis was on SDI.

It appears that SDI has two "faces." One is turned toward the outside world, above all the Soviet Union. We are assured that SDI is by no means a "Star Wars" program, nor the insertion of new weapons into space, nor, of course, a first-strike weapon. In general, what is so bad about destroying not people, but only ballistic missiles?

But then the President addresses an American audience, and everything falls into place. Now the dark face of the god of war shows through SDI's "defensive" mask. It is strategic might, America's "invulnerability," its position of strength. But I will not make unsubstantiated remarks, let us hear the U.S. President himself.

This, for instance, is a quotation from his election speech in the city of Tampa (Florida): "Florida does not need a senator who doubts the need for SDI (meaning the Democratic Party candidate -- T.K.) -- an insurance policy in the sphere of security. A few days before I set off for this rally, the liberals in Congress tried to cut SDI appropriations as much as possible. While I was preparing for talks with the Russians, they were trying to eliminate one of the factors which was of prime importance in making (?!) the Russians go to the talks... We have made great progress -- despite the fact that meanwhile the liberals were rebelling, wailing, and fighting us -- in the matter of renewing and restoring our military might... Permit me to add: Nothing gives me greater pride than the 2 million young men and women who serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. [paragraph continues]

And if we ever have to call on them to put their lives on the line for the sake of America, than they deserve to be provided with the best weapons and equipment that money can buy."

Forgive me this lengthy quotation, but in my view it is worth it, in order to hear from the President's own mouth, at last, that SDI is "the best weapon that money can buy." Especially since this phrase is a word for word repetition of what R. Reagan said earlier, at an election rally in Grand Forks (North Dakota). In general, R. Reagan's rhetoric on the subject of SDI does not sparkle with variety. Here is what he said in Baltimore (Maryland) on 15 October: "SDI is an insurance policy for America that the Russians will start observing the arms control accords they have agreed to. SDI was one of the main reasons which prompted the Russians to go to the summit meeting, and is one of the main reasons why they will go there again.

"SDI is the key to peace. Don't let the liberals in Congress give it up."

All these propagandist invocations, it seemed to the White House, were falling on well prepared ground. Public opinion polls carried out before Reykjavik showed that some 70 percent of Americans consider SDI a "good idea." Apart from "invulnerability." as has been instilled into the Americans, SDI will lead to an economic boom for America and will virtually eliminate unemployment. Even in the first days after Reykjavik support for SDI in similar polls was very weighty.

So why did a sobering-up tendency follow, why did the elections, which the President himself had practically turned into a referendum on his policy, and first and foremost on SDI, bring the Republics defeat and put the Democrats in front? There are a number of reasons for this, it seems to me.

First, the "echo of Reykjavik" and above all Moscow's accurate and honest exposition of the facts about what happened at the talks in the Icelandic capital, reached America and revealed the full adsurdity of Washington's propaganda campaign and its distorted logic. To the credit of many Americans, they did not believe the fairy tales that the "position of strength" expressed in SDI "led the Soviet Union to the talks and to concessions."

Second, practical Americans subsequently began to realize that their President had lost, substituting a chimera for the Soviet Union's real propsals on an unprecedented scale, propsals which, unlike SDI, would ensure universal security, including U.S. security. It was this that the Democrats mainly focused attention on. Their potential candidate for the 1988 presidential elections, Senator Hart, made a special statement. "'Star Wars.'" he said, "is now the main obstacle in the path of the most promising arms control agreement ever to have been proposed." He is echoed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which traditionally supports the Democrats. In connection with SDI, it observes: "The administration's position is dictated by the pursuit of the illusion of possible superiority; it is provocative and is detrimental to America itself, since it leads to the acceleration of the arms race, the cost and danger of which are matched only by its futility."

It may be said that the voters finally saw, too, that the SDI program will not deliver them from their domestic problems, but will only aggravate these, exacerbate the state of the economy, and lower their living standard. Billions of dollars have been flung into the Pentagon's bottomless coffers on the pretext of "strengthening the country's security." But where is that security, has it really been achieved? Now the taxpayers are asked to spend, from their own pockets, not billions, but several trillion dollars on the development of SDI. [paragraph continues]

America is already in debt because of its fantastic budget deficit. So SDI is not an "insurance policy," but a "bankruptcy policy" (as the Democrats have shown), a path leading into an even deeper pit of debt.

Last, but perhaps most important: The Republicans hoped that the President's personal popularity (and this phenomenon exists and is still not fully understood) will make it possible, with his participation, to fool the voters, pass off black as white, and misrepresent the essence of the Reykjavik talks. But this did not happen. In an article "Charm and Facts," published on the eve of the elections, THE WASHINGTON POST, analyzing the President's election rhetoric, comes to the conclusion that he had not succeeded in convincing many voters of anything. "The President's political approach to the summit meeting in Iceland is more appropriate to a movie scenario which rejects the happy ending than to a situation where you are dealing with facts...

"But he knows, or in any case should know, that it is irresponsible to present the results of the summit meeting in a false light, guided by considerations of party advantage."

Even after the elections the same old songs have been heard from the White House. The President repeats that he will pursue a "position of strength" policy, that SDI is one of the main supports of the "bridge to a just peace." It is not impossible that the indoctrination of Americans over SDI will take on an even larger scale. The administration has evidently decided to keep right on. But is that what the Americans want?

By way of conclusion, let us quote R. Byrd, Democratic leader in the Senate. "The President saw the elections as a referendum on his policy, and the election results should be a warning to him." Those who have ears, let them hear!

ADMIRAL SAYS U.S. INCREASING PRESENCE IN PACIFIC

LD070641 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, November 6 TASS -- UPI news agency reported on Wednesday that commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet Admiral James Lyons said at a press conference aboard the Reeves guided-missile cruiser that the United States is increasing its presence in the North Pacific. He said the command of the U.S. Navy decided to use the Adak Island of the Aleutian Islands as the main U.S. base in the area. The admiral resorted to slanderous allegations about Soviet "military menace", allegations that are typical for the Pentagon's representatives, in an effort to justify the buildup of the United States naval might in the Pacific.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC 9 NOV

PM101111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov -- Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone concluded his visit to China today. He held talks with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. Questions of bilateral relations were discussed, and there was an exchange of opinons on problems of the international situation. During an examination of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, the Japanese prime minister pointed out at a press conference here, the sides emphasized the need to continue the dialogue between the USSR and the United States on the basis of the definite progress made in Reykjavik in the interests of peace throughout the world.

ENVOY CONVEYS CONDOLENCES TO PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

PM091535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Connection With The Death"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov -- O.A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to the PRC, called at the PRC Defense Ministry and conveyed to Zhang Aiping, member of the PRC State Council and PRC defense minister, the condolences of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, in connection with the death of Marshal Ye Jianying, the eminent PRC statesman and military figure.

PRC DELEGATES TO UNCTAD SEMINAR INTERVIEWED

OW050149 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] In order to invigorate trade and develop economic relations, it is necessary to understand trading partners well and know their potential and future plans. Thus, it is understandable why many Asian-Pacific countries were so keen about the UN Conference on Trade and Development seminar held by Soviet experts in Moscow. Representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry briefed foreign trade personnel from other countries on major principles of USSR's economic development and foreign trade structural reform, as well as prospects for developing trade between the Soviet Union, China, and other Asian countries.

(Chen Rongzhu), Chinese representative to the Moscow seminar and an expert from the International Trade Institute under China's Foreign Trade Ministry [as heard], said to this station's reporter: [Begin Chen recording] I was glad to be able to attend this seminar. There, Soviet comrades briefed us on new changes made by the Soviet Union in foreign trade, as well as the new approaches adopted. The method of trading with China in particular has been renewed. China is reforming its foreign trade structure, so is the Soviet Union. Our two countries have been long-standing trading partners. Under the new situation, we should try to understand each other. Therefore, at this seminar, I was happy to hear briefings by Soviet comrades in this regard. From what I understand about foreign trade structural reform in the Soviet Union, I feel that favorable conditions exist for development of trade between China and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

LUSHEV ATTENDS ALIYEV-SINGH TALKS 4 NOVEMBER

PM061345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 4 November G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Singh, minister of the state for defense of the Republic of India, who is visiting Moscow.

Some questions of the further development of Soviet-Indian relations were examined during the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The meeting was attended by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; and also T.N. Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH DESCRIBES PERSONAL LIFE

PM060907 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent S. Kosterin report under the rubric "From a Travel Notebook": "Afghanistan: Youth -- The Revolution's Age"]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow -- [passage omitted] The revolution is a young thing. I noted down this sentence when we made the acquaintance of leaders of the republic and the PDPA. They are characterized by youth, fervor, and quick decisionmaking. The tasks of economic and cultural development facing the republic are great and inordinately difficult. The "second front" -- the struggle against external counterrevolutionary interference -- still takes up the bulk of the resources. But the republic's leadership is preparing to submit a new draft constitution for discussion by the people, and the 6-month plan was fulfilled as regards all the basic indicators.

During my stay I frequently saw Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. In a khaki paramilitary uniform, he seemed to radiate energy which was transferred to those around him. His speeches were full of passion and belief in the righteousness of the cause.

Even though extremely pressed for time, he still found an opportunity to meet with journalists. Here is a picture of the leader of the Afghan revolution which I gained from his answers to correspondents' questions.

[Question] Why did you shorten your name -- Najibullah?

[Answer] My comrades in the party and I decided to give up splendid titles, and I asked to be called just Najib. But then, I have been accustomed to being called that since I was a child. We have removed flowery epithets (like esteemed, dear, and so forth) from the party lexicon. We are against all magnificent welcomes and send-offs. We advocate modesty, which must be the party member's chief feature.

[Question] Please describe in more detail your party's struggle to update the work style.

[Answer] The chief thing in updating the work style is dynamism in solving urgent problems. The revolution demands action. The principles of updating are simple and understandable: from word to deed, from offices to the masses, from papers to people.

If we are talking about the restructuring or regrouping of party ranks, young, vigorous, selfless, enterprising people capable of making independent decisions and carrying them out are coming to the fore.

[Question] Describe yourself in more detail...

[Answer] Personal questions are the hardest. It is always easier to speak of work. I am nearly 40. I am a Pushtun by nationality. I was born in the hamlet of (Malan) near Gardeyz in Paktia Province, which borders on Pakistan. Our family was of average wealth. My father was a state employee. I graduated from high school in 1964 and then from the medical faculty of Kabul University. I always believed that treating people was a most noble occupation. But now, it is true, I have had to "broaden my practice" and tackle the treatment of social ills.

I have been in the party since 1965. My generation was caught up in the revolution from a young age. We did everything the party ordered. I was jailed twice. I am in full agreement with the idea that that is a useful time for a revolutionary. At liberty you have to act, whereas in jail you are able to engage in self-education.

After the April revolution victory the party sent me into diplomatic work. I was ambassador to Iran. At the beginning of 1980 I was appointed chairman of the country's state information service, now transformed into the Ministry of State Security. I know there have been false rumors about this in the West. I can say one thing: The meaning of a revolutionary's life always consists in subordinating himself to the will of the party and the people. It is our loftiest duty to ensure the revolution's security.

What else? I am married. I have three little girls who are growing up. Unfortunately, they now get to see their father quite seldom. In short, an ordinary biography.

But I would like to add: the ordinary biography of a revolutionary at a revolutionary time.

Seven days in Afghanistan. Seven intensive and sometimes anxious days and nights. The counterrevolution has responded to the peace-loving joint action of the USSR and the DRA in returning six Soviet regiments to their homeland by stepping up interference in the republic's life. The latest news is that the dushmans fired 700 rockets at the little village of Spin Buldak in the space of a few hours. Women and children were hurt. But the people of Afghanistan are not to be intimidated, nor can their will be broken. They are struggling and will triumph.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM071700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "The Albanian Workers Party is 45 Years Old"]

[Text] In Tirana on 8 November 1941, underground and in the utmost secrecy, 15 delegates from 3 communist groups met and decided to create the Albanian Communist Party [ACP]. This important event followed on from the whole course of development of the workers and revolutionary-democratic movement in the country after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet Russia's abrogation of the secret imperialist treaties, including the 1915 London treaty on the partition of Albania, gave a strong boost to the Albanian people's struggle for the country's independence and territorial integrity. An integral part of the general revolutionary upsurge in Albania after the victory of Great October was the June revolution of 1924, which was antifeudal and anti-imperialist in nature. After its suppression, the reactionary regime of Zog became established in the country and tried by terror and violence to hamper the revolutionary movement's development and the spread of communist ideas. But police repressions could not undermine the Albania's patriots' courage of break their will to struggle.

The Soviet Union invariably showed solidarity with the Albanian people at every stage of their struggle for national and social liberation. In the late twenties a communist group emerged in Moscow, formed by Albanian revolutionaries who had found refuge in the Soviet Union from the persecutions of the Zog regime. Returning to Albania later, they did great work to strengthen the communist groups organizationally.

Under the communists' influence trade union associations of construction, textile, and oil workers and other categoeries of working people were set up, working jointly for their economic and political rights. The most shining event was their participation in the anti-Zog uprising in Fier in August 1935. To quote Ali Kelmendi, a prominent figure in the Albanian workers movement, this was the "baptism of fire" for Albanian communists. They passed this test, Ali said, "with honor, and showed themselves worthy brothers to the communists in other countries."

After the occupation of Albania by fascist Italy in 1939, the communists became actively involved in the struggle against foreign aggressors and local reaction. The ACP united all the antifascist forces in a national liberation front and headed the struggle for the country's liberation. The Albanian patriots' armed struggle made a great contribution to the common cause of the freedom-loving peoples -- the routing of fascism.

With the victory of the people's democratic revolution, which was secured under the ACP's leadership in 1944 in the context of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive in the Balkans, the party and country faced tremendous tasks to overcome the devastation and semifeudal backwardness and create a new society. The successful resolution of these tasks was promoted by political, economic, and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and Albania, which were widely developed during that period on a basis of complete equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The First ACP Congress, held in November 1948, established the party's general line of building socialism in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The congress adopted the decision to rename the party the Albanian Workers party (AWP).

In its 45 years of activity the AWP has become the vanguard of the Albanian people, now numbering 147,000 people in its ranks. Under its leadership the victory of the people's democratic revolution was secured and the building of the foundations of socialism was completed.

As was noted in the materials of the Ninth AWP Congress (November of this year), the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-85) enabled the country to advance along the path of socialist building. In that period the global social product increased by nearly 19 percent, the volume of gross industrial production by 27 percent, and agricultural production by 13 percent. The main task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90), it was noted at the congress, will be the further strengthening and improvement of the socialist system and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of the working people's life.

From the beginning of the sixties an abnormal situation, unnatural for mutual relations between socialist states, arose in Soviet-Albanian relations. Unfortunately, at the Ninth AWP Congress the negative approach to relations with the Soviet Union was confirmed.

People in the Soviet Union believe that wheras in the past there may have been some factors which gave rise to the deterioration in relations between our country and Albania, no such factors now exist. The USSR advocates the regulation of Soviet-Albanian relations on the basis of strict observance of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual advantage. "Our country," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his speech in Sofia in September 1984, "is in favor of the normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Given mutual good will, it would be possible to resolve this question in the interests of both states' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism."

Today, on the 45th anniversary of the foundatin of the AWP, Soviet people congratulate Albanian working people on this noteworthy date and sincerely wish them further successes in building socialism.

CSSR'S BEJDA WRITES ON 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

PM030955 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by V. Bejda, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda Department under the rubric: "Attention: Sabotage!": "Rebuffing the Slanderers"]

[Text] Prague -- Bourgeois propaganda is stepping up its hostile attacks on the socialist community countries. Year after year, ideological subversion centers and various radio stations are flooding socialist countries with unlikely stories about life in the socialist states. All these actions are motivated by the clear desire to undermine the socialist social system from within and to sow discord in the community of fraternal countries.

One of the targets of ideological pressure from the West is Czechoslovakia.

Ideological subversion centers in the West are trying to question the realism of our aims and the socialism system's ability to resolve by itself the tasks set in economic building. Bourgeois news media are constantly "rebuking" Czechoslovakia for denying itself modern equipment by sharply reducing its debt to the West. This, they claim, condemns the country to backwardness.

However, our country has all the potential necessary to achieve the accelerated development of its economy on its own. This claim is warranted by the Czechoslovak people's selfless labor and the CSSR's participation in socialist economic integration. At the same time we are not opposed to cooperation with capitalist countries but we are against discriminatory measures in trade and against embargoes on sales of progressive technology to us.

Western propaganda is fond of offering unsolicited "advice." This amounts to exhortations "to separate economics from politics" and to return at least part of the means of production to private ownership. Where the implementation of such proposals leads was clearly shown by the attempts in 1968-69 to foist on us the so-called "socialism with a human face" which resulted in a crisis in our society.

Hostile propaganda is persistently trying to undermine our society's moral and political unity, to split the ranks of the working people, to pit them against the Communist Party. This hostile propaganda is trying to belittle the trade unions' role in the life of the socialist state where, it claims, they are deprived of the opportunity to participate actively in resolving the tasks confronting the country and are unable to consistently defend the rights and the interests of the working people.

Our ideological adversaries' actions aimed at undermining the socialist society in Czechoslovakia were resolutely rebuffed at the 17th CPCZ Congress held this year, which noted the Czechoslovak working people's growing cohesion around the Communist Party and their active participation in our society's progressive advance. The working people's growing political awareness, their social activeness, and the great interest they show in trade union work have been convincingly demonstrated in the course of the report and election campaign currently taking place in the country's trade unions in preparation for their 11th Congress.

Equally persistent attacks are being launched against the policy of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Here the ideological saboteurs try to work out a specific approach to each individual socialist country, offering them different "advantages" if they refrain from joint actions with the other community countries.

Imperialist propaganda actively encourages all kind of fabrications designed to kindle nationalism in socialist countries. This is the root of its concern for our state's "national interests," which in effect is nothing but an attempt to undermine the fraternal relations between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet people.

The more obvious it becomes today that socialism cannot be blackmailed from a position of strength and the more people realize the constructive nature of the USSR and the other socialist countries' peace initiatives, the more actively imperialist reaction tries to playact as peace-maker. The theme of the "West's love of peace" is repeated over and over again, but alas it is not backed up with real practical steps. At the same time the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ending nuclear tests and eliminating mass destruction weapons are either suppressed or presented in a distorted light.

In the forefront of the ideological sabotage against Czechoslovakia today are attempts to abuse the religious feelings of believers and to revive political clericalism. Thus the 1100th anniversary of the death of Methodius, one of the Thessalonian monks who made an important contribution to the spiritual and cultural development of Greater Moravia -- the ancient state on the territory of present-day Czechoslovakia -- was used as pretext for one of the biggest anti-Czechoslovak campaigns in recent years. [paragraph continues]

In 885 the Vatican declared Methodius a heretic, and thoughout the subsequent centuries his name was ignored. Suddenly, by decision of the present pope, Methodius becomes all but the spiritual father of Europe. The Catholic church hierarchy is trying to link celebrations to honor his memory with an appeal for the "moral rebirth of Christian-based European civilization." In other words, the Vatican needed to rehabilitate Methodius so as to use his name to push ideas about the "rebirth" of a Europe in which there would be no place for "godless communism."

The truth about our adversaries' real intentions is particularly valuable when it comes from people who enjoy special prestige in Czechoslovakia. In this context I simply must mention Bohumil Riha, whose name is well known in our country and abroad. A people's author, one of our major writers of children's literature, and winner of the Andersen Prize, he has been a leading figure in the international organization of writers of children's books for many years. Many people in our country and abroad remember well his reply in RUDE PRAVO to the West German writer Golo Mann, who published an article imbued with the spirit of revanchism in DIE ZEIT magazine. The world-renowned writer's reply and the weighty arguments it contained forced the bourgeois news media in the FRG, which entertain no sympathies toward our country, to bring this reply to the notice of West German readers.

But of course, the exposure of imperialism's subversive actions and ideological sabotage is not just a matter for individuals, no matter how prominent they are. It is our aim to involve as many Czechoslovak citizens as possible in this important work, because the solution of the most topical tasks in the CPCZ's ideological work greatly depends on it.

BOOK BY HUNGARY'S BERECZ PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD041509 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- The role of imperialist powers, especially the United States, in masterminding the 1956 counter-revolutionary putsch in Hungary has been exposed in a book by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The book, titled "Collapse of Operation Focus", was recently brought out in Russian by the USSR's political literature publishers. The new book was launched at the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow today.

The author presented extensive factual material proving that the counter-revolutionary putsch in Hungary was not the result of "purely internal contradictions" as bourgeois historians claimed.

Berecz cited documents exposing the United States' involvement in the revolt that was given the code name "focus" by American special services.

The book offered ample evidence revealing the role of the CIA-financed Free Europe radio station in contemplating and carrying out the putsch.

"Following the end of World War Two, during the period of the formation and consolidation of the world socialist system," the author of the book wrote, "the U.S. government bodies, prompted by the interest of gaining world domination for the American financial oligarchy, institutionalized subversive activity against socialist countries and proclaimed it their official goal."

Berecz showed how plans of undermining the people's government in Hungary had been drawn up and carried out under the White House's direction.

This, he observed, was an integral part of implementing the so-called doctrine of containing communism that had been proclaimed by the United States.

The West and the domestic counter-revolution it instigated wanted to wrest Hungary out of the socialist camp and bring it into the imperialist camp, the book pointed out.

The secretary of the HSWP Central Committee proved the groundlessness of another common claim made by imperialist propaganda -- that it was the "Soviet bayonets which returned the country to communism."

On Soviet assistance in crushing the putsch, he wrote, "outside assistance can play but a certain limited role. In 1956, thanks to this assistance, armed counter-revolutionary gangs were eliminated and an end was put to rampant white terror in Hungary. This assistance thwarted the continuation of imperialist interference."

"Internal forces play the determinative part in socio-political changes in any country. Foreign military forces are unable to direct the revision and restoration of the political superstructure.

Ideological confusion and muddle in society cannot be eliminated by the force of arms. This can only be done in the ideological and political struggle," the author said. Recreating in detail the events that happened thirty years ago, he depicted the process of the consolidation of Hungarian society around the country's new leadership headed by Janos Kadar.

In launching the book, the Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, Sandor Rajnai, described how Hungary was developing along the new path.

POLISH OFFICIAL STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW, MEETS ORLOV

LD092105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, on his way home from the DPRK, made a stopover in Moscow. The chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, and the deputy chairman of the Council of State, met Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin.

Current international issues and particularly measures aimed at halting the arms race and the preservation of peace, were discussed. Issues relating to the development of bilateral relations were also discussed.

VOLSKIY ADDRESSES SWEDISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD081340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 8 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The essence of the changes taking place in the USSR is determined by two broad concepts: restructuring and acceleration, stated Arkadiy Volskiy, the head of the CPSU delgation, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Machine-Building. He spoke here on Friday at the 28th congress of the Swedish Workers' Party (communists). There can be no acceleration without radical change in all spheres of life, without a fundamental restructuring of style and methods of work, and new approaches to the resolution of urgent problems. Restructuring is the only true path to acceleration.

Boldness and innovation, so characteristic today of the policy of restructuring and acceleration in the life of Soviet society, he went on, are just as characteristic of our course in foreign affairs. New political thinking is the basis on which the land of the Soviets now operates in the world arena. The Soviet Union has set forward a precise program for the complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century.

The new political thinking, A. Volskiy stressed, made itself plainly apparent during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. Our country presented a package of initiatives at this meeting, and the implementation of these would make it possible to rid the world of the menace of a nuclear apocalypse as early as the coming decade, following the total elimination of nuclear weapons. At the present stage, a possible accord on the resolution of this central problem was wrecked by the U.S. side. The U.S. Administration proved incapable of renouncing old, outmoded modes of thought, and of sloughing off the chimera of breaking through to military superiority via the SDI program. Following Reykjavik, however, a qualitatively new situation has arisen, and the struggle for mankind's most basic right, the right to life, has risen to a new and higher level, opening up the possibility of a sharp turn in the development of international relations.

On the subject of relations between the USSR and Sweden, the rapporteur noted that the Soviet Union is guided by the premise that the most important factor in Soviet-Swedish relations is the long-term interest of the peoples of the two countries: to live in peace and goodneighborliness. [passage omitted]

SHESTAKOV VIEWS KOHL'S BUNDESTAG STATEMENT

LD062248 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 6 Nov 86

["With an American Accent" -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Political news analyst Aleksey Shestakov writes:

Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a government statement in the Bundestag today on the results of his trip to the United States and conversations with President Ronald Reagan.

This document is of interest for many reasons. Because Kohl was the first West European head of government to visit Washington after the Soviet-American summit and represented in the American capital, as he said himself, the security interests not only of the FRG but also of France, Britain and other West European countries. And also because for the first time ever the chancellor had presented with sufficient fullness the view of the ruling circles of the FRG, America's chief military partner in NATO, on the range of issues discussed at the meeting in Reykjavik. And also because the statement by the head of the cabinet spelled out the role that Bonn intends to play in solving those pressing international problems that are of concern to Europe in the first place.

Let us try to single out the key moments in the West German chancellor's statement without lingering on his numerous and already traditional expressions of gratitude to President Reagan and assurances that all members of the Western community are following the United States in closely bunched ranks.

Likewise there is hardly any need to comment on the quite obvious truths expressed by Kohl that the meeting in Reykjavik was an important stage in the East-West dialogue and that never before had the positions of the two great powers just as, may I add, the possibilities for concluding large-scale agreements been so close.

Let us turn to the main problem of Reykjavik. So what is Chancellor Kohl's stand on the American "Star Wars" programme?

The United States does not want to make the substance of its SDI research programme a subject of the Geneva disarmament talks... The United States wants this programme to be regarded as a necessary guarantee of security against a possible violation of agreement... But who is saying all this? Ronald Reagan? Yes. But in this case this was said by Helmut Kohl who quite approves of Washington's actions.

He also stressed West Germany's "exceptional interest in an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe" and added immediately that such an agreement is possible if the USSR goes back on its "condition that problems be solved in a package" because this stand is "Harmful to the matter at hand". So again we have a literal translation from English into German, again we see the desire to present the major Soviet proposals not as a package of compromises but as a package of conditions.

It was none other than Bonn which only three years ago loudly campaigned for Reagan's "zero option". But when today there appeared a real chance to clear Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles owing to the bold and in some ways even risky backpedalling or, to quote Helmut Kohl, are "fearful of their own courage". Nothing else can explain the stubborn desire to rip apart the package of Soviet proposals and then to reject them one by one.

The people in Bonn spoke just as loudly only eighteen months ago about the need to stop nuclear testing. For already exactly one year and three months the USSR is observing its moratorium while nuclear blasts continue to rock the Nevada desert in America. What has Chancellor Kohl to say on this score? He says that he "encouraged the United States President in his advance along the road of gradually solving problems".

The government statement read out in the Bundestag contains the words that the FRG's relations with the USSR and other socialist countries carry "special weight" for Bonn. It is also said in it that the West German Government remembers the losses suffered by the Soviet people as a result of Hitler's aggression. But the question arises: How can one remember this and yet constantly proceed from the premise of "Soviet aggressiveness"? How can one speak of strengthening trust and at the same time create a shortage of it be it because of the notorious Atlantic solidarity or because of considerations of election campaigning? All this is far from the new political thinking which is the only guarantee that mankind will not cross the final line of danger.

SOVIET MONUMENT IN VIENNA VANDALIZED 4 NOV

LD051226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 Nov (TASS) -- An act of vandalism was committed here last night in Schwarzenbergplatz square. Unknown criminals poured inflammable liquid over a monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle to liberate Austria from fascism and set fire to the monument. The fire was extinguished by the fire brigade. An inscription "This is only the beginning" was found painted in black on one of the sides of the obelisk to the soldiers-liberators.

Reporting this scandalous incident, APA, the Austrian press agency, makes a direct link between the outrage against the memory of Soviet soldiers and the presence in Vienna of various groups of anti-Sovieteers which arrived here in connection with the meeting of representatives of CSCE participant states that opened in the capital of neutral Austria on 4 November. The so-called "fighters for freedom" stage various rallies and demonstrations in front of Hofburg Palace, the venue of the Vienna meeting, and distribute libellous materials of malicious anti-Soviet content.

DOBRYNIN, SAN MARINO CP OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD052228 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Topical problems of the present-day international situation and questions of developing cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of San Marino, between the USSR and the Republic of San Marino were discussed in Moscow today.

Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU central Committee, and Gilberto Hiotti, general secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino, took part in the discussion.

The conversation was held in a comradely atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

COMMENTARIES REVIEW MCFARLANE 'MISSION' TO IRAN

Mission Shows U.S. 'Duplicity'

LD091035 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- "The 'McFarlane Affair' is additional proof of Washington's duplicity with regard to everything related to the Iran-Iraq conflict," says an article in today's PRAVDA, signed 'Observer'.

Commenting on the trip to Iran by Robert McFarlane, a former U.S. national security adviser, who delivered American arms to Tehran, the writer said, "Washington claims in public that it advocates an end to the Iran-Iraq war. But in reality the U.S. Administration, assuring one of the sides of its peaceable intentions, offers deliveries of its arms to the other side".

"According to the foreign press reports, the United States supplied American-made arms to Iran even before McFarlane's mission, although through unofficial channels. The Lebanese AL-SHIRA' weekly said recently that Washington had delivered spare parts for aircraft, tanks and radars to Iran".

"The arms were delivered by four C-130 aircraft from U.S. bases in the Philippines. Now, by all appearances, the United States would like to raise the level of the deliveries.

"The McFarlane mission is typical as the Administration seeks to conduct international affairs by means of dubious deals and behind-the-scenes maneuvering, rather than in a straightforward and honest way", the writer emphasized. "The mission showed again what is behind Washington's assurances of its desire to settle regional conflicts".

"As to Washington's plans with regard to the Middle East, they have been no secret for long. The United States seeks to bring the situation there to a head so as to have a pretext for building up its presence in the region".

Agayants On McFarlane Visit

LD082251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Nikolay Agayants commentary: "Why Did McFarlane Fly to Tehran?]

[Text] The waves of a new political scandal are reverberating around Washington, the culprit of which is, on this occasion, the former assistant to the U.S. President on national security -- Robert McFarlane. He had upped and gone on a secret journey to Iran, and what's more, on an aircraft carrying weapons. The secret came out fairly quickly, and at the same time it became clear that the high-ranking emissary was carrying with him a personal message and gifts from Ronald Reagan for Iranian leaders.

Why has Washington suddenly started making advances to Tehran, they asked in alarm in the United States. It is not only many Americans but also the press and representatrives of various organizations that are now asking themselves this puzzling question. An explanation is also being demanded by the legislators on Capitol Hill. In any case, the new leader of the Democratic majority of the Senate, Robert Byrd, as reported by a correspondent of the NBC television company, clearly stated that committees and commissions of the Senate would resolutely demand special hearings with regard to the growing scandal.

And the whole point is that McFarlane's trip to Tehran has lifted the curtain on the political intrigues of Washington, which would like, as they say, both to maintain its innocence and also to profit. It concerns a possible weakening by the Reagan Administration of its embargo on the supply of arms and spare parts to Iran. It is true, the newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE writes, that such supplies were previously sent with the President's approval, so it means that they want to step them up.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, whose knowledge and information can be totally relied upon, draws attention to the acute disagreements within the U.S. Government concerning the justification of supplying Iran with arms. Secretary of State Shultz and the Pentagon boss Weinberger are trying by all possible means to dissociate themselves from the scandalous maneuvers behind the scenes, the newspaper stresses. But as far as the White House is concerned, its representatives got into an extremely delicate situation when it became known that they had embarked on an open violation of an embargo that had been established by themselves. The story has turned out, let us say frankly to be exceedingly ugly.

U.S. 'Preaching' To Iran

LD081541 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut November 8 TASS -- 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian parliament, said that the USA was using every possible channel, literally preaching Iran to establish a dialogue with it. According to a Tehran radio report, he underlined that for this purpose Washington was seeking to use the question on U.S. hostages in Lebanon as a tool for rectifying its mistakes. The fact that the USA is striving to establish contacts with Iran in such a way, testifies to our undisputable victory and a defeat of America, pointed out the parliament president.

Local analysts note that "the care for the destiny of hostages" with which Washington is trying to justify negotiations with Tehran, are in fact only a cover for its wish to interfere in the Iran-Iraq war, to aggravate the conflict and, consequently, to ease implementation by the Israeli expansionists of their aggressive plans in the Middle East.

TASS: U.S. 'SPURRING ON' UK ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

LD071344 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik:

The "might-is-right" principle, which is clearly something one should not follow in international life, is nevertheless firmly winning the minds of some leading politicians from the banks of the Potomac and the Thames.

The U.S. Administration indeed set itself in opposition to world opinion in the United Nations once again several days ago by refusing to comply with a decision by the International Court of Justice and discontinue aggression against Nicaragua.

Virtually all countries supported the ruling of Washington, which had been passed by that most authoritative international body after examining abundant and incontrovertible evidence of the Reaganite America's involvement in an undeclared war on Nicaragua.

Washington, however, claimed it was "not guilty" and the World Court "incompetent".

A court in London, in the meantime, has examined a "case of terrorism", built on nonexistent "proof" and obviously manipulated facts, and reached a conclusion, prompted by the Tory Government, about Syria's involvement in a foiled attempt to blow up an Israeli airline's plane at Heathrow Airport.

The anti-Syrian "case" looked very suspicious from the outset.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES quoted French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as saying that the "plot" to blow up the airliner, which had served the pretext for Britain to break off diplomatic relations with Syria, had in fact been a provocation engineered by the Israeli intelligence outfit Mossad.

In other words, the "case of the Syrian Government's involvement in the plot" has been fabricated by Israeli secret services.

Washington, which had inspired the anti-Syrian campaign, got down at once to spurring it further on.

Posing as "fighters against terrorism", high-ranking Administration officials threaten Damascus with stepped-up U.S. pressure and hint conspicuously that they "do not rule out" the possibility of using force, just as has been the case with Libya.

This is another instance of Washington's policy of double standards.

The United States rejects the objective and well-grounded conclusions by an impartial international court because they are an impediment to White House plans for direct armed aggression against Nicaragua and an offensive against forces of peace and progress.

By contrast, anti-Syrian conclusions of a dubious nature, made by a London court, suit the U.S. Administration perfectly well as they untie its hands for an onslaught on forces of peace and progress in the Middle East and open the way for Israel to launch further aggression against Arabs.

By denying nations the right to live in peace and freedom and decide their destiny themselves, Washington attempts to place itself above international law and affirm its "law of the jungle" across the world.

The U.S. Administration's current actions are further, striking proof of its involvement in state-directed terrorism along all azimuths, whose international center is not Damascus or Managua but Washington.

PRAVDA CARRIES GORBACHEV GREETING TO CHISSANO

PM071219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[M. Gorbachev greetings to J.A. Chissano on his election as Mozambican president]

[Text] To Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Mozambican president.

I send you, Comrade Chissano, my cordial congratulations on your election to the supreme party and state posts.

Soviet people understand and sympathize with the efforts of the friendly Mozambican people, who are defending their country's national independence and sovereignty and building a new life in the difficult struggle against international imperialism, racism, and reaction. Solving these tasks was the meaning of Samora Moises Machel's life. I am confident that the Mozambican people under Frelimo's leadership will overcome the difficulties, defend their revolutionary gains, and go further down the road of profound socioeconomic transformations in the interests of all working people.

Our fraternal solidarity with the Mozambican people and our support for their just cause will continue to be effective.

I am convinced that the extensive ties between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, reinforced by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will be further developed for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of peace, freedom, and social progress.

I sincerely wish you, the country's entire leadership, and the friendly Mozambican people successes in forming an independent, cohesive, and progressive Mozambique.

M. Gorbachev

NIYAZOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GUINEAU-BISSAU

LD081546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Niyazov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, arrived today in Bissau at the invitation of the African independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, PAIGE, to take part in the work of the Fourth PAIGE congress.

SHULTZ TO TRY TO JUSTIFY POLICY AT OAS MEETING

LD092017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is off to Guatemala tomorrow for a scheduled meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS member states. At this meeting, according to observers in Washington, the secretary of state will be trying to justify the Reagan Administration's policies on Latin America, particularly its rendering of military aid to gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, which is giving rise to ever sharper criticism from the majority of the region's states. Here is a commentary; Boris Andrianov is at the microphone:

[Andrianov] Literally in the past few days, the U.S. press has cited fresh facts accusing the Washington Administration of rendering direct military assistance to the Nicaraguan contras. It has been authentically established that it was the White House itself that put forward a secret program it had prepared for supplying the Somozist dregs with U.S. weapons and began to carry it out as far back as 1984. Moreover, according to AP, control of the secret operations came under the directions of U.S. Vice President Bush. In short, what we have here is yet more irrefutable proof that the Reagan administration is involved -- in the most direct possible way -- in conducting the undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people, although even without this there was already an overwhelming amount of such evidence.

With the full volume of this evidence at its disposal, the International Court at the Hague passed a ruling compelling the United States to halt its aggression against Nicaragua. Practically all states supported this just verdict issued by so authoritative an international body. The Washington Administration, however, seemingly believing that, as the saying goes, the law was written for someone else, defiantly refused to comply with the International Court's decision which effectively accused the United States of state terrorism.

Washington officialdom reacted in a quite different way to the outcome of the hearing at a London court dealing with the so-called "terrorism" case. Manipulating obviously misplaced facts, it came to the deliberately inspired conclusion that Syria had supposedly been involved in an attempt to blow up an Israeli aircraft at a London airport, even though as French Prime Minister Chirac said, the whole scheme to set up the explosion was in fact a blatant provocation mounted by the Israeli special services.

Nevertheless, the Washington administration has actively jointed in the furious anti-Syrian song and dance. White House Chief of Staff Donald Reagan has even mentioned the possibility of U.S. military action against Syria. While masquerading as fighters against terrorism Washington officials are at the same time resorting to the policy of double standards without a twinge of conscience. In this way, the White House aims to place itself above international law and ascribe to the United States the dubious right to act only in accordance with the law of the jungle. But this is merely one move vivid proof that the present U.S. Administration is intent on pursuing a course of state terrorism, for which Washington serves as the international center.

KAMENTSEV LEADS DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA

Arrival in Managua

LD062337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU led by Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Managua.

The delegation is to take part in the festivities dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. At Sandino international airport the delegation was met by Tomas Borge, member of the executive commission of the front's national leadership, minister of internal affairs of Managua, and other officials.

Delegation Attends Observance

LD081103 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Managua November 8 TASS -- The Nicaraguan people today are marking 25 years of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is under its leadership that Nicaraguans toppled the pro-American Somoza regime on July 19, 1979, and have begun building a new life.

These efforts have had to be made in the difficult conditions of American military, political and economic agreement against the Nicaraguan revolution. The Nicaraguan people have had not only to tackle uphill social and economic tasks but also to protect the revolutionary gains, national independence and sovereignty with arms in hands.

Their just struggle is supported by all progressive people the world over.

Dozens of delegations from different countries have arrived in Managua to attend observances of the front's 25th anniversary.

They include a delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V.M. Kamentsev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Meets With Nicaragua's Ortega

LD082151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan people are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [passage omitted]

A meeting was held between Daniel Ortega, the leader of Nicaragua, and the CPSU delegation. During the meeting the solidarity of the CPSU and the whole of the Soviet people with the just struggle of the Nicaraguans in defense of their revolutionary gains, national independence, and sovereignty, in the face of the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism, was expressed.

PARAGUAY LIBERATION MOVEMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT

PY310145 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 0000 GMT 30 Oct 86

["Summary" of document entitled "International Policy Proposal" issued by the Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguay Liberation Movement -- date, place not given]

[Text] The Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguay Liberation Movement has expressed its admiration of the courage displayed by the working class, revolutionary intellectuals, peasants, and other sectors of the opposition that with sacrifice have liberated their respective countries from imperialist exploitation. It is, therefore, sending vigorous greetings to the peoples and countries of the Third World that have shaken off the colonial yoke, and particularly to two fraternal nations of the continent: Cuba, free territory of America, and the Republic of Nicaragua, target of unjust attacks by the arrogant North Americans.

It is also extending its greetings to the heroic fighters against the dictatorial regimes of the Americas, expecially the people of Chile and El Salvador. The Gaspar Rodriguez Movement hails the downfall of the Duvalier tyranny in Haiti, and the valuable democratic advances in the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia, which until recently were dominated by dictatorships.

To overthrow the dire dictatorship of General Stroessner and establish a popular democratic government, the Paraguayan people must draw inspiration from the rich experiences of countries that have broken free from foreign domination and domestic figureheads through courageous and memorable struggles. Above all, the Paraguayan people should take inspiration from the organization of the united antidictatorial fronts that made the liberation of these countries possible.

The popular and democratic government that should succeed the current fascist tyranny in Paraguay must actively defend the principle of self-determination consecrated by the United Nations. In this regard, the future Paraguayan Government should denounce and protest before international organizations the direct interference of the U.S. Administration in the affairs of the people and governments of Nicaragua, Grenada, Libya, and all the other countries being harassed by the Yankee interventionists, the Paraguay Liberation Movement document stresses.

International solidarity must be based on the friendship and cooperation of all peoples, and it must be practiced among those people who struggle for their liberation, leading the progressive efforts of mankind, the document points out. Paraguay is part of the community of the nonaligned countries and supports the peaceful policy of that community. Consequently, it should speak up in favor of the lifting of the unjust blockade imposed by the U.S. Administration on the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Nicaragua, according to the document.

The Paraguay Liberation Movement attaches fundamental importance to the world antiwar movement, particularly to the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. In this nuclear age, world peace is the only reasonable alternative if the extermination of mankind is to be avoided and if the social and economic development of peoples is to be assured, the document says in conclusion.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 7 NOV ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Gorbachev Address

LD071434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Text] -- The USSR Government held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 7 November on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At the reception were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomtsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and I.V. Kapitonov.

Present in the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR, leaders of ministries and departments, militry commanders, party, war and labor veterans, representatives of party,, local soviet and public organizations, frontrankers in production, cultural and scientific figures and cosmonauts of the USSR.

Attending were prominent figures of a number of Communist and workers' parties, other foreign guests who have arrived in our country for the celebrations, the heads of diplomatic representations accredited in the Soviet Union, and representatives of the clergy and journalists.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those present.

Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbahcev:

Dear Comrades, Friends, Esteemed foreign guests!

Today we are celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up a new epoch in the development of mankind.

"The more distant that great day is from us," Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, "the clearer becomes the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia, and the deeper we ponder, too, on the practical experience of our work as a whole."

In our minds and hearts we return to the unforgettable October days of 1917 and to the generations of revolutionary fighters, builders and defenders of socialism -- the true creators of history. We celebrate their unshakable faith in the cause of October, their remarkable accomplishments, their labor and exploits in the name of the socialist fatherland.

In the light of the unfading ideas of October which illuminate our indisputable achievements and our future, we again and again celebrate the genius of Lenin, who indicated the path to the building of a new society, the 70th anniversary of which Soviet people and all progressive mankind will be marking next year.

Permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium and the Soviet Government to heartily congratulate you and all the peoples of the Soviet Union on their holiday -- the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! May I wish the workers and peasants, the Soviet intelligentsia, the glorious veterans, all men and women and young people of the Land of the Soviets, and the servicemen of the Army and Navy success in their life, work and education, good health, happiness, and peace.

We greet the present holiday in one of the most responsible periods in the history of our state. The people and the party are confidently proceeding along the course of the 27th CPSU Congress, full of energy and aspiration to do everything to make the Soviet state even more robust and strong so that the free people of our free country will be able to increasingly enjoy the benefits of socialism.

It is understandable that all this does not happen at once, that it does not come of its own record. What it requires is work, intensive and purposeful work, the work of everyone, the work of all Soviet people.

We have to perfect and fundamentally improve all spheres of vital activity in society, conduct a creative search and make courageous decisions, strenghten discipline and heighten responsibility, and develop the democratic nature of the Soviet state in a comprehensive manner. It is precisely in this direction that work is being carried out by the CPSU, which worked out its program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country at the April plenum of the Central Committee.

Not much time has elapsed, and only the first steps have been made. In the country and the party a businesslike, creative atmosphere is being established, and the people's trust in the measures being taken is growing. Ahead of us there are very many important matters and much work.

Any self-deception means the start of troubles, and we know that. While keeping sacred our great traditions, we do not forget, nor should we forget, about a most important behest from Lenin: more attention to unsolved problems, and less grand phrases, raptures, and exclamations.

We shall be stubborn and persistent in achieving the aims set out.

We shall constantly keep in mind that fidelity to the communist banner is determined and proven only by concrete action, innovative work, and a state-minded approach to all of life's greater and lesser issues. It is only then that our revolutionary stride will be firm and all-conquering.

We are resolving our new tasks in close cooperation with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. On this festive day we assure our friends that the Soviet people will continue to strengthen cooperation with all the peoples of the socialist countries in the interests of socialism and peace.

On this festive day we once again confirm our steadfast adherence to the cause of peace and to the elimination of the nuclear threat to mankind. Our position is honest, clear, just, and takes account of the interests of all the peoples. It has become a powerful component part of the worldwide and diverse potential of peace.

We are pleased that on all continents powerful forces have been set in motion in defense of peace and progress and in favor of national and social liberation. We express solidarity with all the participants in this great struggle and we send them our festive greetings.

A new situation has developed in international relations now, after Reykjavik. There is no going back. The way ahead lies only through the new political way of thinking, through recognizing the realities of the modern diversity of the contradictory and integral world, which demands respect for the choice of each poeple and for their right to independence and their own voice in world affairs.

It is from exactly these positions, the positions of our 27th Congress, that we are acting and will be acting in international affairs. The fear of war must depart from our lives forever, so that the madness of militarism be cast off. In this respect great is the responsibility of those who are invested with the trust of their peoples and with power.

The Soviet leadership is full of will and energy to do everything possible so that peace without nuclear weapons prevails on earth by the beginning of the next century. The birth of our revolution and our state was inspired by the great ideas of social justice, progress and peace. We will continue to work toward these ends.

Once again I congratulate you on the holiday, dear comrades and esteemed foreign guests.

Glory to our great socialist homeland! Glory to the heroic Soviet people! Long live peace on earth!

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M.S. Gorbachev's speech was greeted with prolonged applause. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR were presented to M.S. Gorbachev during the reception. The reception took place in a warm and festive atmosphere.

Top entertainers gave a concert for the participants in the reception.

Sokolov Issues Order of Day

PM071347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No. 245, dated Moscow, 7 November 1986]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!
Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!
Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people, army and navy servicemen, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet poeple are marking their glorious revolutionary holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm. Closely rallied around the Communist Party they are working selflessly to implement the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

A process of radical restructuring in all spheres of social life, accelerated socioeconomic development, and further strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability is gaining scope in the country along a broad front. The motherland of Great October is setting an example of a profoundly populist domestic policy and a genuinely peace-loving foreign policy. Our people's progress in the sphere of improving socialism increases the attraction of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and promotes the transformation of society on the basis of the principles of humanism and social justice.

The Soviet people have every right to be proud of their achievements. During the first year of the five-year plan, a major step forward has been made in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture. The people's prosperity is rising steadily.

The political unity, economic cooperation, friendship, and cohesion of the socialist states are growing stronger and stronger.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, loyal to the Leninist foreign policy principles, are firmly and consistently steering a course toward strengthening world peace and international cooperation, are sparing no effort to curb the threat of war and rebuff the schemes of the aggressive imperialist circles, of people who would like to unleash another world war.

Through the fault of the reactionary imperialist forces tension prevails in the world and the arms race is continuing. As the Soviet-American summit has shown, the Washington administration is still hoping to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. All this makes it necessary to constantly improve the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces -- the reliable guardian of the gains of Great October.

The daily concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for strengthening the combat potential of the USSR Armed Forces has brought about an upsurge of political activity among Soviet servicemen and fulfilled them with the desire to strengthen the country's defense capability through their military labor and to persistently improve their combat skills. In single combat formation with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries they vigilantly stand guard over the gains of socialism.

Comrade servicemen of the Army and Navy!
Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!
I congratulate you on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

I wish army and navy servicemen further successes in combat and political training, the enhancement of their military skills, strengthening of military discipline, and enhancement of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the great gains of the Soviet people and the state interests of our motherland!

To mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution /I ORDER/ [capitalized words between slantlines printed in capitals in the original]:

That a festive 30-gun salute be fired today, 7 November, at 2100 hours local time, in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long live the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!
Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!
Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense.

Military Parade Summarized

LD071119 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November carries a live relay of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary parade from Moscow's Red Square.

Just before 0700 GMT Gorbachev and Gromyko, followed by other members of the Soviet leadership, are shown taking their positions on the Lenin Mausoleum as the announcer says: "The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state go up on to the rostrum of the mausoleum. Those present on Red Square give a warm welcome to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee."

After inspecting the troops assembled on Red Square and just outside it together with the parade commander Colonel General Arkhipov, Moscow military district commander, Army Gen Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, makes his way to the mausoleum to give his address.

After Lushev's address, the leadership lineup shown on top of the mausoleum is as follows, from right to left on screen: Kapitonov, Nikonov, Medvedyev, Zimyanin, Biryukova, Talyzin, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Shevardnadze, Solomentsev, Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ligachev, Chebrikov, Zaykov, Demichev, Dobrynin, Razumovskiy, Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, Gen Lushev, and Gen Lizichev. Not shown on the mausoleum are USSR Defense Minister Sokolov and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Yakovlev.

As the parade starts, the announcer remarks: "This is the 115th military parade on Red Square. All types and arms of the forces are represented here, and by tradition the parade order remain unchanged."

The parade is opened by students of the Moscow Military Music School. These are followed by students of the Frunze Military Academy, who include, the announcer says, "young officers who have won the Star of Hero of the Soviet Union in rendering internationalist aid to Afghanistan". Next come students of the Lenin Military Political Academy, the Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy, the Marshal Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops, the Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy, and the Marshal Timoshenko Military Academy of Chemical Defense. At this point the announcer notes: "These days facts are increasingly being revealed about the use of chemical weapons by NATO. In this connection the role of the Timoshenko Academy is increasing even further. Military specialists trained here have the knowledge and skill to combat mass destruction weapons. Scientists and graduates of the academy rendered assistance in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES."

These are followed by detachments from the Gagarin Air Force Academy, the Professor Zhukovskiy Air Force Academy, the Leningrad Lenin Komsomol Higher Naval School of Submarine Navigation, airborne assault troops, Moscow Higher Border Troops Command School, marines the Dzerzhinskiy division of internal troops, Suvorov cadets from Moscow and Kalinin training schools, Leningrad Nakhimov naval training schools, and the Moscow Higher Joint Services Command Training School.

The military hardware section of the parade starts with the announcer saying: "Our party and the whole Soviet people are showing constant concern that the Armed Forces are supplied with modern combat equipment. Servicemen of the Soviet Army have shown in tactical exercises that they can handle this equipment skilfully." The camera then shows over 12 BTR APC's entering Red Square, followed by 21 BMP-2's. Next entering Red Square are four UAZ-469B vehicles, leading approximately 12 AT-5 quintuple installations atop BRDM-2 vehicles, while the announcer says: "The Kalinin Order of the October Revolution, Red Banner, Order of Suvorov, Taman Motor Rifle Guards Division," and briefly outlines its history. The AT-5's are shown from a variety of angles.

Next to appear in the parade are 21 BTR-70 APC's shown in medium and long shot, while the announcer says: "Engines and armor, gun barrels and missiles -- this is the face of today's infantry. The Taman servicemen hit their targets with their first round on their training exercises. They can drive their vehicles at top speed in any climatic conditions, day and night."

The camera then shows 21 BMP-2's on Red Square in long shot and briefly in medium shot. The vehicles are not carrying smoke dischargers.

The announcer then says: "On Red Square now are subunits of airborne assault troops. They are mounted in airborne combat vehicles. On one of these vehicles is Yuriy Mironov, senior lieutenant and communist. In the course of battle his subunit destroyed a gang of dushmans and seized a cache of shells intended for firing on Kabul. Sen Lt Mironov returned from Afghanistan with the Order of the Red Star and a Medal of Valor." The screen meanwhile shows at least 19 BMD airborne combat vehicles.

The camera next shows a formation of T-72 tanks entering Red Square. They are shown first in long shot, then a brief sequence of 8, followed by a sequence of 13, followed by a sequence of 5. The announcer reads over these shots: "Now marching is the Andropov Order of Lenin, Red Banner Kantemir Guards Armor Division, one of the best formations in the Soviet Armed Forces." The tanks have fabric skirts over the suspension and a bank of smoke dischargers on the left of the turret only.

Next to be seen are five UAZ-469B vehicles leading a formation of airborne self-propelled guns, known as SO-120, onto Red Square. The first sequence shows at least 12 SO-120's, the second, 6. An aerial long shot indicates a formation of 12 altogether. The announcer says: "An artillery column is now on Red Square, air defense units and missile troops subunits." After praising the history of the artillery, he says: "The present-day artillery systems are capable of maintaining highly accurate and intensive firing."

A UAZ-469B vehicle is then seen in long shot leading 12 M-1973 self-propelled guns onto Red Square, while the announcer says: "Self-propelled artillery guns, whose task is to support motorized rifle units with powerful fire both in attack and defense." He goes on to describe training successes. The long shot is followed by some medium and closeup shots of the M-1973's.

Next on Red Square to be shown is an UAZ-469B vehicle leading a formation of BM-21 rocket launchers. There are at least 10 in the first sequence and at least 17 in the second. Meanwhile, the announcer says: "The artillery column is brought to a close by subunits of modern rocket artillery.

The announcer introduces the next section by saying: "On the march are antiaircraft missile subunits. The men of the antiaircraft defense carry out their combat task in peacetime as well; they constantly stand guard over the skies of our country. The air defense troops are equipped with sophisticated combat technology, which includes not only missiles but modern air attack warning systems, all-weather fighter-interceptors and various radio-technical systems."

Meanwhile the video shows five UAZ-469B vehicles leading onto Red Square a formation of SA-9 missile systems. There are at least two in the first sequence, at least four in the second, and two rows of four in the third. They are shown in medium closeup. They are followed by at least two rows of four SA-8B missile systems, while the announcer talks in general terms about the higher level of training.

Next to appear, led by an UAZ-469B vehicles, is a formation of SA-3 missiles mounted in pairs atop wheeled trucks. Two rows of four trucks are shown in the first sequence, and four trucks in medium shot in the second. Meanwhile the announcer says" "Missiles of larger and larger caliber, if one can speak thus about the dimensions of antiaircraft missiles, are moving across the square." As he competes this statement, the screen shows a formation of SA-1 missiles moving across Red Square. The first sequence shows a row of four, then at least four more, with the leading one shown in closeup; two rows of four with a superimposed young soldier's photo; and a final sequence of at least three.

Next to appear is a formation, led by four UAZ-469B vehicles, of SS-21 missiles. The screen shows two sequences of at least four in each, while the announcer says: "On Red Square are the tactical and operational-tactical missile subunits. On the powerful trailers are the missiles and all the complex equipment needed for launching and guidance. Such missile complexes work together with motorized rifle and tank units. In a few minutes, they can be made ready to deal a crushing blow."

To the rear of the formation of SS-21 missiles can be seen in long shot with at least four FROG-7 battlefield support missiles. The tail end of a FROG-7 missile is briefly seen disappearing off the screen.

Finally a UAZ-469B vehicles lead onto Red Square a formation of SS-1 missiles, showing at least three in the first sequence, two in the second, and two rows of three in the third. A long shot reveals that altogether the formation consists of two rows of three SS-1 missiles, followed by a row of four UAZ-469B vehicles, while the announcer says in conclusion: "The complicated international situation compels the Soviet state to take the necessary steps to maintain its defense capability and the combat might of the USSR's Armed Forces at the proper level. The Soviet Union has the means to respond to any challenge, if required.

The final shots of the military section of the parade show two SS-1 missiles followed by an UAZ-469B vehicle disappearing behind St Basil's Cathedral, while the announcer says: "The military parade is drawing to a close," followed by a brief clip of unidentifiable missiles being towed past the corner of the Kremlin in an aerial long shot.

The military hardware section of the parade is followed by a civilian parade of working people. During the parade there were several camera interviews with the guests on Red Square.

Among these was Genrikh Borovik, introduced as "a 1986 State Prize Winner, writer and publicist."

Borovik says: "I was just watching the military parade that took place here on Red Square against the backdrop of the figures 1917-1986, and I was thinking that 70 years ago Soviet power began its existence with the Decree on Peace. Unfortunately, the bourgeois states at that time reacted negatively, as if peace was only advantageous to the Bolsheviks. Forty years ago the Soviet Union proposed pronouncing the atom bomb illegal, but from across the ocean they explained condescendingly to us that this is only advantageous to the Russians, they do not have atom bombs. History has shown that the benefit would have accrued to all humankind.

"Finally, we have now for more than a year been maintaining a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons and are proposing to destroy all nuclear weapons. Again they respond to us that this is only beneficial to the Russians and even try to disown those accords that were achieved at Reykjavik. Evidently, people who speak like that only understand the word advantage as in the market sense, like dividends from military orders.

"I had the good fortune to be in Iceland when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met President Reagan. Literally within a few days I saw how the bitter taste and the hope of Reykjavik were taken to heart by the participants in the world forum of peace-loving forces in Copenhagen, and then a few days later in Sofia at the international meeting of writers. Reykjavik was a moment of truth: it demonstrated to humankind what way to go and at the same time revealed in sharp relief who is who.

"Sometimes they ask in Western countries, frequently they ask: what is the main difference between socialism and capitalism? Although our differences concern all aspects of life, I think it sufficient to name just one thing: socialism has never grown fat with money, nor lived off blood, off the sorrow and misfortune of others, off the arms race. For us the sorrow of others, war and the arms race are only a waste, only misfortune, just as for normal people, and I am proud of this difference."

Correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov then interviews a senior lieutenant and a sergeant with tank trips insignia on their lapels:

Seyful-Mulyukov says: "Both veterans of the Great Patriotic War and young Soviet servicemen, grandfathers and grandsons, are united by patriotism, courage, loyalty to the cause of October and the cause of defending the peoples' peace and freedom. The character of our internationalist soldiers has been tempered by the harsh military routine of service in Afghanistan. They have been helping the friendly Afghan people to defend their independence and the gains of the revolution. They have been helping to guard reliably the security of our country's southern borders. After worthily fulfilling their international duty, over 8,000 Soviet servicemen have returned home from Afghanistan. The motherland welcomed them back as most cherished sons. I am here with Sn Lt Aleksandr Polysov and Sergeant Aleksey Volyuskiy. They have come straight to Moscow, to Red Square, from their unit which recently returned from Afghanistan. They have been awarded Red Star military decorations for their courage and heroism. Lieutenant, remind us of how warm was the farewell for your tank regiment when you left Afghanistan, of how sincerely you were greeted at the Soviet border."

Polysov replies: "Our military service in Afghanistan was difficult and harsh. It provided us, Soviet servicemen with combat tempering.

It taught us to live our homeland more intensely, to cherish our parents' homes, to value our brotherhood with other soldiers. We know quite well why we were sent to Afghanistan. Soveit people are not indifferent to the fate of our southern neighbor. The peace and tranquillity of homes there have been disturbed by the imperialists and their mercenaries. The brotherhood-in-arms of Afghan and Soviet soldiers has been strengthened in the fighting against bandit gangs. The people's power in Afghanistan has been strengthened. The combat capability of the Afghan Army has increased. We consider the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments is a move that shows the good will of Moscow and Kabul, a step along the path to a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan."

Seyful-Mulyukov then asks Sgt Voluyskiy for his opinions. Voluyskiy says: "At the moment we and our Afghan friends are the target of a stream of dirty slander. President Reagan is trying to claim that the six Soviet regiments were not withdrawn from Afghanistan at all and that, in general, it is impossible to trust the Russians. I saw many correspondents, including correspondents from the United States, during the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. Let them tell Reagan what actually happened. The Afghans bid farewell to us as friends, as brothers, with smiles and flowers, with gratitude for our internationalis assistance to the people of democratic Afghanistan. Important work awaits us here in the homeland. Our service continues. We do not forget that Soviet servicemen must always be ready to carry our feats of arms in the course of their work."

Seyful-Mulyukov concludes by wishing the soldiers success and happiness.

Individuals interviewed on Red Square include D.K. Motornyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is chairman of the Kirov kolkhoz in Kherson Oblast. Motornyy says Kherson Oblast has fulfilled plans for sale of sunflower, wool, vegetables, and eggs to the state. The plan for sale of grain was fulfilled. A total of 1.26 million metric tons of grain was handed over. He goes on: "Unfortunately, there are people who are adjusting restructuring to suit their own interests. These include bureaucrats and people who believe in playing it safe. They include people who are fighting to hold on to cozy jobs. The sooner we get rid of such people, the more confidently we will advance to toal victory, to our cherished goal in the agro-industrial sector."

A builder of rural housing from Moscow Oblast speaks of "factors holding up our development," one of which he describes as a "psychological factor." It is proving difficult to eleminate overdependence on the state's coffers. This applies not only to builders but also to customers. The sooner the idea of being totally dependent on the national budget is cast off, the more successful work will be.

The foreign guests interviewed include Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, who says in Greek with Russian translation, that he is very happy to be on Red Square. He pays tribute to the changes taking place in the USSR and praises the Soviet proposals at Reykjavik. Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov speaks about the recent meeting in Budapest of cosmonauts from 13 countries, which issued a declaration saying that space should only be used for peaceful purposes. He also mentions in international symposium on the universe held in Tokyo. Japanese public opinion is against SDI, he says.

Two Soviet Ukrainians -- Sivolap, a deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the deputy head of Kiev port, who met on a peace cruise down the Mississippi -- watch a video interview with admiral Gene La Rocque, director of the Washington Center for Defense Information, who was also on the cruise.

La Rocque, speaking in English with Russian translation, congratulates his Soviet friends on their national holiday and looks forward to the next trip, down the Volga.

A.S. Selivanov, doctor of technical science, who won a 1986 State Prize; and A.N. Dmitriyevskiy, doctor of geological and mineral science, another prize winner, represent a team of scientists who have been researching into space and the earth's natural resources. Selivanov says that the Soviet Venera-15 and Venera-16 stations carried out a radar survey of a substantial area of the surface of Venus. Unique information about the planet's relief and physical properties was obtained. He describes Venus as the Earth's sister because of its similarity to our planet. New information about Venus is relevant to the Earth for this reason. Dmitriyevskiy says that nine new oil and gas deposits have been discovered and hundreds of wells sunk as a result of joint work done by the Moscow Gubkin Oil and Gas Institute and the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of Geology.

Other foreign guests interviewed are Ivan Dimitrov, a district party official from Burgas in Bulgaria, a relative of the late Georgi Dimitrov; and Tadeusz Nesterowicz from Poland, who says, speaking in Polish with Russian translation: "The past 6 years or so have been difficult ones for my homeland. The trials and tribulations are not yet over. But these difficult years have been a test of the durability of our bonds of friendship and cooperation, the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples." Nesterowicz praises the results of the recent CEMA session in Bucharest and adds that "we remain optimists and we are made optimistic and given new strength by such days as today."

Slogans seen on display during the civilian demonstration include "Long live inviolable Soviet-Mongolian friendship and cooperation!," "We will not allow the militarization of space!," "The USSR's peace proposals at Reykjavik are the way to a nuclear free epoch!," and "Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!"

WORLD LFADERS SEND GOSR CONGRATULATIONS

Mongolian Leaders' Message

PM071259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[Mongolian leaders' message to Soviet leaders on anniversary of diplomatic relations]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the MPRP Central Commitee, the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers, and all working people, we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent greetings and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of a glorious jubilee in the history of our mutual relations -- the 65th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between people's Mongolia and Soviet Russia.

The historic 1921 agreement was concluded with the direct participation of leader of the whole world [vozhd vsego mira] V.I. Lenin and founder of the MPRP and Mongolian people's state D. Suhe Baatar. It laid the political and legal foundation for mutual relations between our countries and marked the inception of a new type of international relations.

In the course of the consistent implementation of this agreement Mongolian-Soviet relations have steadily grown and strengthened and have been a powerful factor in the defense and multiplication of our people's revolutionary gains and the consolidation of the MPR's positions and its successful progress along the path of socialist building.

The present stage of the political and socioeconomic development of Mongolia and the Soviet Union, defined by the 9th MPRP Congress and 27th CPSU Congress, opens up broad prospects for the further deepening of Mongolian-Soviet mutual relations and confronts us with even bigger tasks and higher demands in terms of improving our cooperation and its effectiveness.

The creative force of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in MPR socialist building has grown immensely. We express sincere satisfaction with the results of the regular fruitful Mongolian-Soviet summit meetings. The deepening of effective ties between party, state, and public organizations and between labor collectives and broad strata of the public, the long-term planning of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the expansion of the forms of joint management are entirely consonant with the interests of our two peoples and are evidence of the high level of Mongolian-Soviet mutual relations.

There is deep satisfaction at the close collaboration between Mongolia and the USSR in the international arena in order to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, totally eliminating nuclear weapons, and creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of peoples' security.

We reaffirm that the all-round strengthening of collaboration between our parties, countries, and peoples in line with the provisions of our allied Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 40th anniversary was celebrated this year, will continue to be the key sphere of the foreign policy activity of the MPRP and MPR government.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people great new accomplishments in implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future.

Long live the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples!

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and
D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Fidel Castro Message

PM101031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, and N.I. Ryzhkov under the general heading: "Congratulations to Land of Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I send you, the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people the most ardent and friendly congratulations on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the Cuban Council of State, Government, and people.

The role of socialism and the historic importance of the USSR, which was the first to embark on its creation and continues to be its mightiest embodiment, are displayed with even greater clarity now that the Soviet Union's peace course, which was proclaimed by V.I. Lenin back at the dawn of the October Revolution, is becoming the peoples' best guarantee of peace in the face of the policy of military superiority and a headlong arms race pursued by President Reagan's administration, with its obsession about imposing its "strategic defense initiative," whose implementation would mean that war was transferred to space.

The Soviet Union, to which mankind is grateful for the decisive role it played in defeating fascism at the price of tens of millions of its best sons and daughters and enormous material losses, today through its unilateral ending of nuclear weapons tests, through the specific and clear proposals put forward by Comrade Gorbachev 15 January this year, and through the intitiatives set out by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the recent Reykjavik meeting -- initiatives which opened up new opportunities for mutual understanding -- is reaffirming its adherence to socialism's peace-loving policy proclaimed almost 7 decades ago.

At a time when capitalist society is experiencing a crisis embracing not only the economy but its political life and moral foundations, the indestructible force of socialism demonstrated by the Soviet Union's outstanding ecomomic achievements and its constant domestic cohesion is today reaffirmed in the restructuring, headed by the CPSU and its leadership, which is being pursued in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Cuban people, together with all the peoples, welcome the USSR's active struggle for peace and its firm support for the just economic demands of the Third World peoples, who today more than ever have been plunged into a desperate and calamitous situation as a result of the unequal trade balance, the intolerable debt burden, protectionism, the plundering of their natural resources, and the exploitation of their human resources to which imperialism subjects them through its international trade and financial organizations.

On this portentous date we once again thank the fraternal Soviet Union for its solidarity with the Cuban people and for its constant and unswervingly generous and selfless assistance to America's first socialist country.

We wish you, dear comrades, further successes in developing the socialist society and in the struggle for a peaceful future and mankind's progress.

With fraternal greetings,
Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

Polish Leaders Greetings

PM101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Message from Polish leaders Jaruzelski and Messner to Soviet leaders under general heading: "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Communists, and the entire fraternal Soviet people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Councils of State and Ministers, and the entire Polish people.

The historic victory of Great October opened a new era in the development of mankind, an epoch of radical sociopolitical transformations in the world. It led to the formation of the world socialist system, which has become a reality and now exerts a tremendous influence on the development and the character of the present-day world. The victory of Lenin's ideas initiated the process of the disintegration of the world colonial system, boosted the national liberation struggle, and contributed to the growth of the communist movement and progressive forces throughout the world.

Under the banner of Lenin's party -- the CPSU -- the peoples of the Land of the Soviets have traveled a long and heroic path, have defended the gains of Great October, have overcome backwardness and the ruinous consequences of war, and have achieved tremendous, impressive successes. A modern, multinational state has been created with a colossal economic, scientific, and technical potential and a universal system of education and culture. The USSR is now a leading world power which commands respect throughout the world. The course of restructuring and acceleration adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress has given new impetus to the development of the Land of the Soviets and has opened up broad new horizons for the country.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, which is based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems, has won universal recognition. [paragraph continues]

The peace program put forward 15 January this year by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has created preconditions for a radical breakthrough in the cause of ending the arms race, creating a comprehensive system of international security, and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The latest convincing confirmation of this was the package of bold new Soviet initiatives submitted at the meeting in Reykjavik.

The Polish people have special reason to join in celebrations of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Many of their outstanding sons took part in the struggle for the victory of the revolution and the building of the Soviet state. It was thanks to the victory of Great October that Poland won its independence.

The rout of fascism by the heroic Soviet Army, which was accompanied on its glorious combat trail by Polish soldiers, ensured state independence for our people and their development along the socialist path.

The common nature of their state systems and the Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms provide a firm basis for the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has fully passed the test of time. All-around cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is developing successfully. The active participation in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress of the Soviet participation in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress of the Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev gave new impetus and content to our mutual relations, which are based on the Long-term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000.

Poland will continue to consistently develop and deepen fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR in the interests of our parties, countries, and peoples and for the good of socialism and peace.

Dear Comrades, please accept our cordial wishes for further success in realizing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and implementing your country's accelerated socioeconomic development. We also send you, Soviet Communists, and the entire Soviet people wishes for all-around prosperity.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council
Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Hungarian Leaders' Message

PM101103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Greetings from Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar to Soviet leaders on October Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian people we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people comradely greetings and best wishes on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the world's first socialist state marked the start of a new era in mankind's history. The gains of the Hungarian people's revolutionary struggle are also closely linked with the ideas and influence of Great October.

Our party and people followed with immense interst the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and welcomed its results. We wish you complete success in implementing the decisions made at the congress aimed at accelerating the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development. We support the USSR's peace-loving Leninist policy aimed at curbing the arms race, ensuring disarmament, strengthening international security and cooperation, and maintaining peace worldwide.

The Soviet Union is our liberator. It is for us the most important bulwark of independence and socialist creation. Soviet-Hungarian links, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, sincere friendship, and common goals and aspirations, accord with the interests of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and the entire socialist community. Our party and government will continue to devote particular attention to strengthening friendship between our peoples and cooperation between our countries.

On this great holiday for the Land of the Soviets and all progressive mankind we wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people further great successes in your activity for the sake of socialism, peace, and progress.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP
Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council
Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

DRA Leaders' Greetings

PM101153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from DRA leaders to Soviet leaders under the general heading: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA, the Afghan people, and ourselves personally, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people revolutionary greetings and most fervent congratulations on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution's victory began a new stage in mankind's history. The Soviet land's creative experience serves as a source of inspiration to all who have taken the path of progress and radical social transformations and who are struggling for their peoples' happiness and prosperity.

The large-scale, clear, and scientifically validated program for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the restructuring of society put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress will ensure a materially and spiritually rich life for Soviet people in conditions of peace and will reveal increasingly fully the potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The friendship tested over the years and the fruitful cooperation between the Afghan and Soviet peoples are a vivid example of the embodiment of the principles proclaimed by the Great October Revolution of equal rights, respect for territorial integrity, and noninterference in one another's affairs in relations between states.

The DRA reiterates its firm support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and the new, large-scale peace initiatives put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Reykjavik.

The recent return home of six regiments of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops from the DRA was most vivid confirmation of the sincere readiness of the Soviet Union and our country for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and for the earliest normalization of the situation in the region.

The PDPA, the DRA Government, and all the Afghan people feel profound gratitude and appreciation toward the fraternal Soviet people for the revolutionary solidarity and invaluable international assistance in the cause of defending and consolidating national independence and in the cause of our country's socioeconomic and cultural development. Our people are fully resolved to carry through to victory the struggle for the building of a new progressive, democratic society. They will continue to cherish and deepen the traditional and fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with their great neighbor -- the Soviet Union.

On this radiant day of the common festival of all the progressive forces of the world, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and 11 the illustrious Soviet people great new achievements in the cause of communist creation, in the struggle for the triumph ot the bright ideals of Great October, and in the cause of ensuring peace and international security.

Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee
B. Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council
S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

GORBACHEV VISITS, SPEAKS AT MACHINERY CONFERENCE

PM071404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Giving the Countryside Highly Efficient Machinery More Rapidly"]

[Excerpt] On 4 November M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited an exhibition of new agricultural machinery on show at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building. Beside the exhibition stands and specimens of new machinery a frank and searching discussion took place with machine designers, scientists, and leaders of enterprises, ministries, and departments about the countryside's urgent requirements for efficient machines and equipment and about how to carry out more rapidly the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, bearing in mind that this is an essntial condition of fulfillment of the Food Program.

Taking part in the meetings and conversations were Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, V.P. Nikonov, and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A conference then took place, at which the discussion centered on progress in implementing the tasks arising from the decisons of the 27th CPSU Congress and the April (1985) and June (1986) plenums of the Central Committee in the spheres of strengthening the technical base of the country's agroindustrial complex. [passage omitted]

Television Reports Speech

LD052054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] In the Agricultural Machine Building Research Institute in Moscow yesterday there was a broad discussion of the implementaiom of the agricultural machine building development program. A large group of leaders of enterprises, designers, and other workers in agricultural machine-building and agriculture, specialist, scientists, party and economic officials took part in the conference. [Video shows at least six large automobiles driving along a street and turning into a gateway; agricultural equipment can be seen nearby. A large group of men, including Gorbachev, are then shown walking into a large building. They approach a test rig where a combine harvester is undergoing a work simulation routine]

An entire exhibition of agricultural machinery was set up in the institute's grounds for this meeting. But the discussion began at the test rig. Here, a new approach is being offered for assessing the quality of equipment and raising its reliability. This is the Don-1500 grain harvesting combine. During his recent visit to the Kuban and Stavropol Kray, Mikhail Sergeyevich mentioned this machine many times in his conversations. Its productivity is very high and it is very comfortable for the combine operators. But people expressed fears about whether this equipment was too complicated and whether it would be possible to repair it in field conditions.

Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, provides the explanations:

[Begin recording] [Yezhevskiy] Where is the weakest point in our agricultural equipment, combines, etc today?

It is the time period until component failure -- reliability. The working time until failure does not accord with contemporary requirements. Testing of the combine has shown that as far as productivity is concerned, crushing the grain -- for level of losses and for all parameters -- is up to the mark. What has to be improved on it? Reliability -- working time until failure. [end recording]

[Announcer] What is being proposed? Integrated and accelerated testing using virtually the same methods as the aviation industry. In one season, full capacity for a combine amounts to 170 hours. The rest of the time it is idle or in transit. This capacity loading is not being provided. Extreme conditions are being imitated: jolting [tryaska], increased moisture content of the wheat, a yield of 100 quintals a hectare. Information from the combine is provided from 102 transducers to a computer center. [video shows test rig in operation and electronic equipment; Gorbachev and others watching attentively]

[Begin recording] [Yezhevskiy] In just 3 days of working round the clock, the test rig provides one agricultural season of work experience. That means that its work for 3 days equals the work of 1 year. When it has worked -- let us expand it -- 30 days, that it means it has worked 10 seasons, 10 years. Defects have been discovered and then these defects can be rapidly put right by the designers, and so on. This acceleration by a factor of 6.4 gives the opportunity of accelerating the process of creating equipment and eliminating these defects.

When we provided such a loading, such extremes, then defects began to appear. [end recording]

[Announcer] If it were not for the new approach to testing, under the old conditions these defects would have been revealed possibly only after a year; but here they are revealed before large-scale production of the machine begins.

By the way, also present at this discussion were the heads of what are called the complementary ministries, because more than 500 enterprises supply components for the Don. This provided the occasion to explain interdepartmental relations in the presence of the general secretary, members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the Central Committees. [video shows Yezhevskiy displaying components to Gorbachev]

[Begin recording] [Yezhevskiy -- recording begins in mid-sentence]...and a number of other measures is now reaching 1,000 hours.

[Gorbachev] What are you promising for the first year of mass production? Approximately what level of reliability will you have?

[Yezhevskiy] 100 hours of work before failure. 100 hours. The Don is up to the mark on the other parameters. [end recording]

[Announcer] 100 hours. Not bad for a start. But a combine's loading for one agricultural season is 170 hours. That means that the main task now is to reach this target for level of reliability. One of the ways to improve the quality of agricultural equipment is to raise the reliability of every assembly and every component. And this, in turn, naturally leads to increasing the cost of the machines. This was the subject of discussion during the tour of the exhibition. [video shows Gorbachev and others out of doors looking at agricultural equipment with explanations given by Yezhevskiy]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Do you know what is important? It is that people will take it at the set price. But it is necessary to make it (?to the specification). The trouble is that what is now being provided should not be provided. [words indistinct] By quality I mean productivity, working time to failure, everything. When this is achieved then it can go up a bit because then, instead of three combines, you need only have one. Then one could even ask twice the price. [end recording] [video shows Ligachev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, and Nikonov among those touring the exhibition]

[Announcer] Following the inspection of the exhibition a conference was held. It was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [Video shows Gorbachev entering a crowded room behind an unidentified person with other members of the Politburo following behind. The audience stands and applauds]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] I have to say that a great impression has been made on all of us by the growing criticism of our agricultural machine builders and of those who work with them. You will recall that there was a very keen debate at the congress on this subject.

I have to say that now, when people have understood the course of intensive technology in plant growing and in stockbreeding, they have begun to approach in a particular way the manner in which they present questions to the government and to the party Central Committee, problems connected with providing for all the requirements which arise from intensive technologies. And this takes into account technology, first and foremost, of course; it takes into account the chemical industry; it takes into account, of course, cadres and their training; this involves the question of control over incentives -- by that I mean contracting. Genrally speaking, this is a whole complex of interlinked problems, but one must be blunt: the two key questions, so to speak, are technology and the chemical industry. Because, to a certain extent it may be said that for the majority -- especially our big plant-growing regions -- the question of mastering technology has now turned out -- well, it rests on training, on the standard and skill of specialist machine operators. They have adopted this method of cultivating agricultural crops based on intensive technology and they have adopted intensive industrial technology in stockbreeding. All this brings to the forefront a deficiency in technology and in the chemical industry.

I must say that when I was in the Kuban I felt particularly -- you know, listening to what people were saying about what kind of losses in bread grain there had been in the Kuban this year, I still asked them to tell me -- and this has even been heard since. [sentence as heard] I'm not sure, but the people themselves were saying -- the people on the spot: kolkhoz chairmen, agronomists, machine operators and rank and file workers -- 7, or 5 at a minimum -- 7-10 quintals of losses with a yield, when it started, of 60-70-80 quintals. So the problem of technology, starting from the harvester -- a system of machines for harvesting -- when we come to this technology we acquire colossal [word indistinct]. So I must say bluntly that today the level of the development of machine building from the point of view of the ability to provide systems of machines for cultivating agricultural crops -- the technical level of test machines, including their productivity, their degree of economy, including their reliability and their limits of performance -- all this, I must tell you bluntly today, is one of the acute economic tasks of our country, and it is connected with solving the food problem. And this is the most acute problem. I would put it in first place alongside the housing problem. Therefore, the question now looks like this: You report to us as to what point we have reached in tackling this task, what is necessary still to be done by the Central Committee and the government in order to support your efforts, but we must unfailingly cope with this task which has been set in this program. [end recording]

[Announcer] Reports by Comrades Yezhevskiy and Khitrun were heard at the conference, as well as reports which were delivered by heads of ministries and departments. The speakers analyzed the state and progress of fulfillment of the decision on the development of agricultural machine building and noted that certain successes have been achieved in several directions. New, highly productive and efficient tractors and machines have been created, a number of unique designes have been worked out, and the quality and reliability of technology have been improved.

At the same time the speakers drew serious attention to considerable shortcomings in fulfillment of the decisions and noted a lagging behind in the implementation of a number of programs. The unsatisfactory fulfillment of the program for the development of trailers was noted. Attention was drawn to the lagging behind in fulfillment of the decision by factories producing items for use by others. Work by a number of enterprises in the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry, and certain others is proceeding in an unsatisfactory manner.

The speakers focused great attention on the quality and reliability of technology. Not all that must meet the requirements of modern technology is being done in this direction today.

Then, in conclusion, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke. [Video shows Gorbachev seated at a table with his back to the main audience. On his immediate left are Ligachev and Dolgikh, and on his immediate right Yeltsin and Nikonov]

[Begin Gorbachev Recording] Life, life itself, and the very economic and social situation in our country has brought the party Central Committee to the stage where new approaches must be sought in the development of our economy in order to reach new growth rates in national income, and on that basis to reach a successful resolution of the whole nexus of tasks, economic but above all, social and defense. It is on the basis of this analysis that we have come to the conclusion of the need for acceleration: acceleration through scientific and technical progress and the stimulation of the human factor.

I don't intend to repeat now what was said at the April Plenum, what was said at the 27th CPSU Congress. I just want to say that we are not maybe 5-10 times more sure that we have chosen the right path, and gone down the right road. We cannot veer away from it. We can't because it would have huge consequences for the domestic life of our country and it could have a negative effect in the near future, and especially in the long-term.

This would mean reconciling ourselves to the preservation of those negative processes which have come into being in our economy and which lead to great losses both in social policy and in other, maybe even more acute, things.

On the whole, this choice, this policy, this direction of ours for acceleration are right. I said there are two components here: these are scientific and technical progress -- we have to put that into action properly, all the capabilities which our socialist system has at its disposal and all the achievements of our society, in the sense of science and technology; and the appropriate personnel potential available in our country, the intellectual potential. We have all this in order to really make a great breakthrough in techniques and technology.

In this respect we came to the conclusions that priority significance should be given to the development of our national mechanical engineering; it should be decisively restructured. Engineering itself should be transferred to a higher, more modern technological level.

Most important of all -- it should be ensured that all of our engineering should produce the kind of products which, when used in the national economy, can make it possible to alter and raise the technological level of the whole national economy -- and that means labor productivity, and that means conservation of energy resources and materials, in short, all this is what we hope will change the technological level of our entire national economy.

We must as a result reach an acceleration of the growth rates in national income. Back when this policy was still being formulated we set the task whereby we need a minimum of 4 percent, and in the future 5 percent of growth, of annual growth in national income. The first year is coming to an end. We are sustaining this demand and even overtaking it somewhat. We have to step up efforts in this direction even further.

If you talk about the peculiarity of the 12th 5-Year Plan, then the most important part of it is that we must do everything to restructure our national engineering.

As far as agricultural engineering is concerned, it has one advantage. We had already adopted a major program for the fundamental modernization of this most important sector of engineering, of the national economy, even before the April plenum, before the 27th CPSU congress, the aim being to greatly change the face of our agriculture through the implementation of this program, to achieve both high results in terms of the harvest and the productivity of animal husbandry and also a sharp increase in labor productivity. If we implement this program and achieve the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, we will release 10 million people from agriculture. About 10 million people can be released. This alone, comrades, can give you an idea of how tremendously important it is.

But of course, comrades, the reconstruction and modernization of agricultural engineering is also especially important because it is connected with the tackling of the Food Program, the most acute problem which faces us today, a problem which affects the entire people. Therefore, today we must say that we will not allow a single area of agricultural engineering to lag behind. This is a demand which we also make of Comrade Yezhevskiy and Comrade Khitrun [minister of engineering for animal husbandry and fodder production] and all the comrades who represent these ministries and their subordinate bodies here. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Gorbachev went on to talk about the design and development of agricultural machinery. He singled out the questions of equipment quality and reliability for special mention:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] The development and assimilation of new types of equipment are both lagging behind already. We are behind in those areas. There are serious arrears both in reliability and, especially, in the area which we refer to with the pithy word quality. The whole of society knows that you are in great debt to the agrarian sector, to agriculture, that you supply it with poor-quality equipment which lets farmers down and prevents them from resolving their tasks. Therefore, you must bear this in mind and solve the problem without making the excuse of objective reasons. Here, I make this request of both the manufacturers themselves -- the main ministries responsible for turning out the final product -- and also of those who provide them with metal, electrical engineering products, chemical products, and feedstock, and so on. I will not list all those who are involved in this program.

So, at this conference let us agree on the following: After this conference you will immediately start working in such a way as to resolve all the questions in a practical way. Don't wait for directives. Base your work on, so to speak, comradely understanding. After all, you are tackling a task of tremendous importance to the state. It is possible to produce better quality equipment right now if all enterprises rigorously observe the technological requirements of production, and there is a high level of labor and technological discipline. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Gorbachev also drew the attention of local party and local soviet bodies to the need to give the utmost assistance to the work of engineering enterprises and to introduce two-shift and three-shift working at them:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] A start has been made now, work is already in hand. There is every reason, you know, to firmly follow the line of not retreating from this program and the demands for the modernization of agricultural engineering which are incorporated in the program. We will meet the targets which are set out in these important decisions. By the end of the 5-year plan and, in particular, at the beginning of the 13th 5-Year Plan, agriculture will receive what we envisaged for it. A start has been made, both in the stage of the development of machinery, in the creation of a new production base for this sector of the engineering industry, in the integration with science, and in cooperation between sectors. A start has been made, comrades.

But there are also bottlenecks. They have been aired, so to speak, here. What else do I think needs saying? All ministries and producers and suppliers of raw material and components must prepare very seriously, so that they are ready for state acceptance. Comrades, this could -- if you underestimate the importance of this work -- this could result in a dramatic situation, quite simply. After all, huge numbers of workers are, generally speaking, concentrated in this branch of engineering in our country. So, you must think about the consequences which there could be. After all, we are going to look at it this way: poor-quality output will not be accepted. That is how it must be. Otherwise, what kind of state acceptance will it be?

As well as working to improve technology and the entire production process, a large amount of explanatory work must also be carried out within collectives now. I think that the relevant departments of the Central Committee must discuss this with party obkoms. There is a large amount of work to be done, comrades. Our collectives must also be prepared for this work, so that people understand what is being disucssed. We cannot pay people, simply give them their wages, for poor-quality output. [end recording]

[Announcer] The speaker stressed that at the same time work should be done to train personnel in the use of highly-productive new equipment and to create a reliable base for the storage and repair of new machinery, in particular Don combines:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I think that this range of new questions and bottlenecks, so to speak, which have been pinpointed at this conference, obliges us to prepare a draft decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on additional measures to ensure that the program for the modernization of agricultural engineering is implemented, and to include in it all the problems which have been raised here. I say once again comrades, that no deviations, no deviations, will be tolerated. It is necessary right now. Having suffered and overcome all the difficulties of the process of implementing this major national economic program, will finally establish and create foundations which will later, subsequently, have an effect on the technical level of this industry, and therefore on the huge agrarian sector as well.

I wish you all success. We will hold you to account. I promise you that. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrades Ligachev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, and Nikonov; Comrades Murakhovskiy, Batalin, Silayev, and Maslyukov, who are deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conference.

SECOND CHERNOBYL GENERATING UNIT RECOMMISSIONED

LD090154 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The second generating unit has been recommissioned at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant after the first was put into service. Special measures were taken to increase the safety of the reactor and all plant equipment. The generating units have an output of 1 million kilowatts each. An accident took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April, and the plant was shut down. The effects of the accident have been dealt with and experts are saying that the recommissioning of all generating units of the station is possible and safe. The damaged reactor has been sealed off and is being encased in concrete.

AFP GIVES BREAKDOWN OF CHERNOBYL PAYLOAD

AU061514 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The damaged Chernobyl nuclear reactor contained nearly 200 tons of uranium, including three tons of hyper-radioactive uranium-235, at the time of the accident last April, the magazine KOMMUNIST reported in its latest issue.

The magazine, the theoretical organ of the Communist Party Central Committee, said that the situation had been worsened by the presence of one ton of contaminated waste.

It was this residue, "a small portion" of which escaped into the atmosphere after the explosion and fire, that created "considerable contamination of the environment," the magazine said.

The magazine also stressed the danger that nuclear power stations represented in case of war.

In an article, the assistant-director of the Kurchatov nuclear energy institute, M.I. Feoktiskov, also stresses that "the complete elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl accident will not be achieved soon."

Meanwhile, in the first report of its kind, the daily SOCIALIST industry said Wednesday that the town of Pripyat, near the damaged reactor, is to be repopulated. The report gave no date.

In the interim, its evacuated citizens will be authorized shortly to return to their former homes to collect personal possessions.

COOPERATION, REBUILDING FOR CHERNOBYL VICTIMS

AU052128 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 4

[V. Fomenko report: "Civil Dignity -- The Echo of Chernobyl"]

[Excerpt] The calamity has affected tens of thousands of people evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone.

The country is doing its best to eliminate their misfortunes. More than 8,000 houses have been built for the victims, and about 6,000 comfortable dwellings more are still under construction. Whereas the rural inhabitants of the 30-kilometer zone have left 11,655 houses, of which the overwhelming majority, were without any conveniences, and of which one-third were in need of capital or running repairs, in the new villages the evacuees have already taken over 7,000 good brick houses, and by 1 June 1987 some 5,000 more houses will be put into service, that is a total of 12,000.

Most houses have been provided with all necessities. The point is that they have been supplied with fuel, water has been piped to every farmstead, each farmstead has a complex of outbuildings, and there are asphalted lanes. The entire republic has contributed toward the construction. Many things, far from being "trivial," have been taken into account. For example, the evacuees have been assisted in acquiring furniture, poultry, and farm produce. And how many other examples of touching solicitude have there been! Moscow garments factories have sent clothing to the evacuees valued at R333,000. The Odessa Oblast amateur bee keepers society presented free of charge 1,700 kilos of honey to young pioneers camps, and sailors from Ilyichevsk port bought ball dresses for the female graduates from Chernobyl schools. Parcels addressed to Pipyat Gorispolkom and Chernobyl Rayispolkom are being delivered from all parts of the country.

Kharkov builders engaged in the construction of a residential settlement at Lubyanka village in Borodyanzkiy Rayon built a house in excess of the plan and handed it over to the family of I.I. Korovchenko, a war veteran from Zamoshnya village in Chernobylskiy Rayon, who liberated Kharkov from the fascist occupiers.

A word should also be added about financial assistance. More than R18.5 million has been paid to the victims in extraoridnary cash grants alone, and about R157 million in compensation for the material losses. Compensations per-family, depending on the number of family members and of private buildings, ranges between R15,000 and R30,000 thus, N.I. Primak's family has received compensation of R17,325; and F.K. Shushchenko's family, R27,000. And this is not all, because the payment of compensation and grants is still going on. Handsome compensation will shortly be paid to 12,764 families. The republic's trade unions alone have allocated more than R13 million for the needs of the evacuees.

In a word, everything possible, and sometimes even impossible, is being done to relieve the victims. [passage omitted]

ARMENIAN LEADERS SEE OFF KULIKOV FROM YEREVAN

PM091511 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Oct 86 p 1

[Armenpress Report: "Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov's Departure"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, left Yerevan for Moscow 25 October.

During his stay in Armenia V. G. Kulikov familiarized himself with the life and achievements of the republic's working people and toured newly-built projects and sights in Yerevan.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov was seen off at the airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu,.P Kochetkov, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District; M.P. Kolesnikov, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Lieutenant General V. L. Gulevich, chief of the Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; V.A. Megrabyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Industry Section; and other officials.

DEPUTY MINISTERS CRITICIZED FOR ENERGY DEFECTS

PM071437 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 November 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Answering For the Cause" a 2,000-word V. Doroshenko and V. Mamontov report on a USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification party committee session held to examine shortcomings in the development and commissioning of electricity and heat-generating projects in the Soviet Far East. The report states that the party committee session was convened "to analyze how it has happened that the most important construction projects due for completion in the country's Far East have become a living rebuke to irresponsibility and lack of compulsion, why time is passing but the situation is not being rectified, and who is to blame for the failure to fulfill the instructions of directive organs."

Pointing out that "almost all the leaders invited to the party committee received strict party penalties," the report goes on to cite the following extract from the resolution passed at the committee session:

"V.M. Orfeyev, chief of the Main Administration for the Exploitation of Power Systems in the Northeast, is to be severely reprimanded for failure to take proper measures to ensure the timely issuing of planning estimates and for shortcomings in planning.

"A.V. Anisimov, chief engineer of the Capital Construction Main Administration, is to be severely reprimanded for hindering the timely issuing of planning estimates for the construction for power projects and failing to take measures to organize the Far Eastern branch of the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Power Industry in Khabarovsk City. P.P. Smytskiy, chief of Soyuzenergostroyprom, is to be severely reprimanded for failing to meet delivery deadlines and for the low quality of metalwork for the Komsomolsk No. 3 TETS. P.L. Yakimenko, deputy chief of Soyuzenergostroy, is to be reprimanded for failing to take measures to strengthen the 'Dalenergostroy' Trust and to fulfill the targets for developing construction industry bases in the city of Spassk-dalniy.

"R.G. Pankov, secretary of the Main Construction Administration Party Bureau, is to be reprimanded for low exactingness toward the main administration's Communists with regard to monitoring the activities of construction and installation organizations carrying out construction in Far East regions. Deputy Ministers Yu.I. Kirillov and A. F. Dyakov are to be reprimanded for insufficient exactingness toward subordinate subdivisions of the Ministry of Power and Electrification with regard to ensuring the fulfillment of additional measures to commission power capacities, develop the construction industry base and housing, sociocultural, and consumer projects, and improve the reliability of the power supply to consumers in the Far East.

"The state of affairs with regard to ensuring a reliable power supply to Far East regions is to be discussed at party meetings in November of this year."

ESTONIAN CC PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM091523 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 p 1

[ETA Report: "Information Report on Fourth Estonian Communist Party Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Tallinn on 26 October.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Reports from Raplaskiy and Morskoy Estonian Communist Party Raykoms on the restructuring of organizational and political work in the rayons in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress' demands.
2. Report on progress in acting on criticisms and proposals expressed at the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress.
3. Organizational questions.

Reports on the first item on the agenda were delivered by A. Luukas, first secretary of Raplaskiy party raykom, and Ya. Tanvel, first secretary of Morskoy party raykkom.

The participants in the debate on the report were: R. Sheremeta, first secretary of Kokhtla-yarve party gorkom; Yu. Ryaym, first secretary of Kingiseppskiy party raykom; A. Kroll, electrogas welder at the "Dvigatel" plant; M. Brovkina, leader of a milking team at the dairy on "Yarvakandi" kolkhoz in Raplaskiy Rayon; V. Lind, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee and minister of the Estonian SSR; V. Mynzu, leader of a team of plasterers of the "Tallinstroy" Trust No. 4 Constitution Administration; Vice Admiral L. Zarubin; E. Luyk, chairman of Kharyuskiy Rayispolkom; A. Almann, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; S. Sinani, Estonian SSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; P. Kibe, chief livestock expert on the "Estoniya" kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon; M. Mark, chairman of the Estonian SSR State committee for Physical Culture and Sport; and A. Myanniste, first secretary of Vyruskiy party raykom.

A speech was delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum took note of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau report "On Progress in Acting on Criticisms and Proposals Expressed at the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress."

The plenum discussed organizational questions.

L. Lentsman was relieved of his duties as member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and of the chairmanship of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission on his retirement. E.A. Sillari, first secretary of the Tallinn party gorkom, was elected member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

N. Yuganson was appointed chairman of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Committee.

K. Benno was relieved of his duties as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Industry Section of his transfer to other work. Ye. Popov was appointed chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Industry Section.

At this point the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

SILAYEV, KOLMOGOROV ATTEND DESIGNERS' CONFERENCE

PM071045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Nov 86 p 2

[A. Semenov report: "In the USSR State Committee for Standards. Designers' Council"]

[Text] A routine session of the council of chief designers at leading machine building enterprises has been held at the USSR State Committee for Standards. The session discussed the results of work under the conditions of the new procedure for formulating and agreeing technical documentation which came into force 1 February this year.

The council members noted the effectiveness of the reform, which simplifies the procedure for drawing up technical documentation. However, by no means everyone has taken advantage of the new rights: The simplification has increased designers' independence and consequently has increased their responsibility. But this is not to everyone's liking. Things were far more tranquil back when responsibility was washed away in a turbulent flood of agreements. And so the council session pointedly raised the question of the need to strengthen monitoring of compliance with the new procedure.

Everyone was in agreement. The simplification of the procedure for formulating and agreeing technical documentation is not enough in itself to ensure the necessary pace in the assimilation of new technology. The task on the agenda is to bring the procedure for putting products into production into line with the demands of the time.

Such work is already in progress. The experience of the Ivanovo machine tool builders has shown that the parallel development and putting into production of products saves a great deal of time. Now production preparation will be carried out there simultaneously with the formulation of design documentation and finalizing of test prototypes.

B. Sokolov, chairman of the chief designers' council and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, told of another major change: /the development engineer has been granted the right to determine independently the procedure for and extent and nature of tests of the prototype and its main subassemblies and components./ [passage between slantlines published in boldface] Clearly, the risk here must be measured against the forecast losses that particular design changes my entail. Science today is capable of producing such forecasts. An experimental test base fitted out with the latest equipment will be required, of course. It will also be necessary to master the modern principles of modeling, including mathematical modeling.

Changes providing for the combination of stages, the exclusion of mandatory preliminary testing, and also the possibility of testing individual components of products have now been made to the fundamental state standard. It will come into force 11 January 1987.

The session noted that the customer for the product lays down demands for the development engineer, and these become law for the designer. Surely the time has come to give the designer precedence over the production engineer? The designer must dictate what the production engineer must do to implement a design matching up to world standards for new technology.

I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau of Machine Building, and G. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, took part in the council of chief designers.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES LATEST ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM071211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Time Demands New Thinking"]

[Text] That is the title under which the latest, 16th, issue of KOMMUNIST publishes the talk between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a group of world cultural figures. The theme running through the entire talk is the idea that politicians must now act together with scientific and cultural figures, making maximum use of the intellectual potential of their national and all mankind.

The idea of the need for new thinking is also revealed in an article by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Main Social Force of the Day," based on his speech at the international scientific conference "The Working Class and the Present Day" (Moscow, 8-10 October 1986). The article discusses the need to expand contacts and ties among the various trends in the workers movement.

The issue publishes the article "Planned Price Formation in the New Economic Management System" by Yu. Borozdin under the "Acceleration Strategy: Theory and Practice" rubric, and the article "Output Quality: Leading Edge of Restructuring" by A. Klautsen under the Rubric "Thinking and Working in the New Way".

The section "Discussions and Debates" features an article by V. Cherkovets. In it the author raises the questions of the dialectics of productive forces and production relations and the improvement of the economic management mechanism.

New approaches to the problems of training highly skilled specialists and ways of making more effective use of secondary schools' scientific potential are discussed in the article "Higher Education: State of and Prospects for Restructuring" by G. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The article by Yu. Loshits discusses the scientific creativity of the well known Soviet scientist Academician D.S. Likhachev.

Under the rubric "Our Spiritual Wealth" Academician A. Logunov, reactor of Moscow State University, writes about M.V. Lomonosov, the great Russian scientist and educator and founder of Moscow University.

The article "The Most Loyal and Practical Revolutionary" by A. Smolnikov is devoted to G.K. Ordzhonikidze in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth.

There is a discussion of Communists' struggle in defense of peace under the rubric "Modern World: Trends and Contradictions." The article "Harare: Major Success for Nonaligned Movement" by Ye. Kobelev reveals the great importance of this movement for strengthening the anti-imperialist forces of peace and progress. The bibliographical criticism section features the article "Realism of Modern Thinking Versus Dangerous Illusions" by N. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate, which analyzes the results of the research conducted by major Soviet scientists devoted to the problems of preventing the nuclear danger.

Similar questions are raised in the review "Science on Peace and Defense of Life on Earth" prepared by G. Drambyanets.

The issue features replies by various organizations to journal articles and material about meetings at the editorial bureau.

COURSES FOR PARTY, SOVIET, IDEOLOGY CADRES END

PM041520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Studies Completed"]

[Text] At the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Science, courses for chiefs of organizational party work sections of the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms have ended. The main attention was devoted to the restructuring of the work of party committees in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The questions examined included increasing the militancy of party organizations, improving the style and methods of the activity of party committees and their sections as regards the consistent implementation of the principle of collective leadership, increasing openness, establishing an atmosphere of exactingness, developing criticism and self-criticism, and stepping up the Communists' role and responsibility for the fulfillment of the CPSU Statutes. The experience and problems of work with cadres and the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. "On Improving the Party Political Education of Leading Cadres in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions" were studied.

The students were addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A.F. Dobrynin, V.A. Medvedev, and G.P. Razumovskiy; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.S. Marakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; Yu. A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; Ye. Z. Razumov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; N.A. Zolotarev, N.S. Igrunov, I.P. Kirichenko, K.N. Mogilnichenko, G.S. Kabasin, and G.K. Kryuchkov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and others.

At the courses there was wide coverage of the practice of local party organs in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands on the radical restructuring of party work. Reports on these matters were delivered to the students by the following first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees: Georgia -- D.I. Patiashvili; Latvia -- B.K. Pugo; CPSU Kraykom first secretaries: Krasnodar-- I.K. Polozkov; Krasnoyarsk -- P.S. Fedirko; party obkom first secretaries: Belgorod -- A.F. Ponomarev; Dnepropetrovsk -- V.G. Boyko; Zhitomir -- V.M. Kavun; Kaluga -- G.I. Ulanov; Tula -- Yu. I. Litvintsev; Ulyanovsk -- G.V. Kolbin; and A.M. Fateyev, second secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom. [paragraph continues]

At seminars, there was a wide exchange of the work experience of organizational party work sections of the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms. The students familiarized themselves with the work experience of the party committees of enterprises, sovkhozes, holkhozes, science and production associations, institutions, and organizations in Kaluga and Tula oblasts.

In the course of their studies the students met with senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, scientists of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, workers in culture and art, and journalists.

UZBEK WRITERS PLENUM NOTES 'SERIOUS OMISSIONS'

PM061431 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by own correspondent V. Tyurikov: "Plenum of Uzbek Writers' Union Board"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The Uzbek Writers Union, which has been unable to channel its efforts toward radically restructuring its activity and creating lofty artisitic works imbuing readers with a spirit of civic-mindedness, patriotism, communist morality, internationalism, and resolute rejection of the negative phenomena which occurred in the recent past and which in places are still apparent today, was subjected to principled criticism at the Third Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, held at the beginning of October.

What must the writer's union do today? There has been an in-depth and detailed examination of this at the Uzbek Writers Union plenum, which discussed the tasks of the republic's writers in the light of the decisions of the Third Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Penum and the Eighth USSR Writers' Union Congress.

A report was delivered by U. Umarbekov, chairman of the republic writers union board presidium. Analyzing the state of affairs in the literary process, the speaker noted not only successes buty also serious omissions in the new works of prose writers, poets, dramatists, and critics.

The following took part in the debate on the report: S. Akhmad, S. Azimov, A. Yakubov, T. Tula, U. Khashimov, E. Valkhidov, G. Nurullayeva, T. Pulatov, N. Khudaybergenov, I. Sultanov, O. Sidelnikov, S. Tatur, M. Salikh, U. Normatov, K. Wolkov, U. Azimov, S. Mirvaliyev, K. Kakharova, and others.

The speakers examined pointedly and from a party standpoint the various aspects of the writers' organization's organizational and creative activity and spoke about specific ways of embodying the tasks set by the time in literary works.

The plenum was addressed by V.P. Anishchev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

U.T. Madyarimova, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section, participated in the plenum's work.

LATE OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

PM071605 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Agronometeorolgist N. Ignatov report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory the weather in the last third of October and early November was warm for the time of year, which extended the winter crop growth period. North of a line linking Grodno, Orel, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg, winter corps grew during the daytime, when the air temperature was between 8 and 14 degrees. Moisture reserves in the sown fields are mostly sufficient. These conditions favored root formation and additional tillering in winter grain crops.

Elsewhere on the USSR's European territory winter crops continued to grow throughout the 10-day period. In the Baltic republics, western Belorussia, the western and northern Ukraine, and most of the oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region early-sown winter grain crops had more than three shoots per plant. Over a considerable area of the country's European territory intensive precipitation occurred (15-40 mm, and 45-70 mm in some places). In Moldavia and the southeastern oblasts of the Ukraine productive moisture reserves in the cultivated layer of the soil increased as a result of the rains and totaled mostly between 15 and 30 mm. This buildup of soil moisture reserves occurred over most of Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast. The conditions for germination and shoot formation in late-sown winter grain crops have improved. The sunny weather combined with night frosts creates favorable conditions for the beginning of the first phase of the hardening of the winter grain crops.

The weather remains warm in Transcaucasia. During the day the air warmed up to 20 degrees, and 26 degrees on some days. Rain fell almost everywhere (in Armenia and Georgia up to 20 mm) and this has improved the conditions for additional grass growth on winter pastures and favored the growth and development of winter grain crops. The weather in Azerbaijan has been predominantly dry and this has favored the completion of the cotton harvest.

In Central Asian republics it is hot like summer. Maximum air temperatures remain within the 22-30 degree bracket. The cotton harvest continues on the cotton plantations. The dry weather and relatively high temperatures favor the swift drying of raw cotton in natural conditions.

In the farming regions of Siberia winter weather has set in. Northeast of a line linking Novosibirsk and Barnaul the snow cover is 4-9 cm deep, and 10-18 cm in some places. The winter crops are in a state of dormancy.

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST REACHES 4.6 MILLION TONS

PM061119 [Editorial report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZH in Russian 4 November 1986 carries on page 1 under the general headline "Cotton Contrasts" a 500-word commentary by correspondent M. Babintsev on the progress of the cotton harvest in the Uzbek SSR. He reports: "More than 4.6 million metric tons of cotton have been sold to the state. This is 79 percent of the plan. Tashkent and Fergana Oblasts have copied with the target." He also states that "the target for sales of valuable fine-fiber cotton to the state has been exceeded by almost 50 percent" in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, whereas "farms in Kashka-Darya, Navoi, and Samarkand Oblasts have barely coped with one-half of the target."

COSMOS-1790 LAUNCHED, OPERATING 'NORMALLY'

LD050823 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0734 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 November (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1790, was launched from the Soviet Union on Tuesday [4 November] for continuing space research. It has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 89.4 mins; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee), 315 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee), 207 km; orbital inclination, 72.9 deg.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

MANNED SPACE FLIGHT PLANNED WITH BULGARIA

LD060104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia -- A new Joint Soviet-Bulgarian manned space flight is planned for the first quarter of 1988. This was announced at a press conference of the 19th Annual Conference of Heads of National Coordination Bodies of Member-Countries of the Intercosmos Program being held in Sofia. Announcing this, Mako Dakov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for Space Research and Utilization, pointed out that the flight is planned to last 10 days.

He said that at present candidate cosmonauts are being selected. In January 1987 they will start training at Zvezdnyy Gorodok near Moscow.

SOVIET ANTARCTIC TEAM SETS SAIL FROM VLADIVOSTOK

PM091603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Bratchikov report: "Voyage to the Antarctic"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 6 Nov -- For the fourth time the diesel ship "Baykal" has set off from Zolotoy Rog bay to the sixth continent.

On board the Antarctic "voyager" are 260 members of the latest 32d Soviet Antarctic Expedition for the Comprehensive Research of the World Ocean. The passengers on the vessel from the Far Eastern shipping line include an entire aviation detachment -- 60 helicopter pilots specializing in crucial national economic work.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION MAST -- A 200-meter television relay mast has been erected on Serektas Mountain in Kazakhstan. Due to the use of a Mi-10 helicopter, it took only 10 days to set up the mast, which will make it possible for inhabitants of remote Bayan-Ayul Rayon in Pavlodar Oblast to watch television programs from Moscow and Alma-Ata. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 6 Nov 86 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED -- Tomsk Geologists have discovered the Fedyuninskoye oil deposit at a depth of 3,000 meters near the existing Luginetskoye field, which means it will not involve big capital expenditure. Fedyuninskoye is the fifth deposit of oil prospected by Tmoskneftegazogeologiya this year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Oct 86 LD]